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BRITISH SMASHED AT INDIN

Trapped 6th Brigade Annihilated—Enemy Commander Captured

Continuing their heavy offensive against enemy forces infesting the Indo-Burma frontier, units of the Imperial Army, on April 8, completely annihilated the Sixth Brigade consisting of Anglo-Indian troops which they had encircled, according to an announcement by Imperial Headquarters at noon today. In the encounter, the Commander of the Sixth Brigade was taken prisoner by the Imperial Forces. The Imperial Headquarters announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, Noon, April 10.—Imperial Army Units which had been engaged in continual attacks on the Sixth Brigade of the Anglo-Indian forces, which they had encircled in the vicinity of Indin on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, completely annihilated the enemy on April 8, capturing the Commander of the same Brigade.

Crashes Plane at Enemy

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON INDIA-BURMA BORDER, April 9.—A citation has been granted by the Unit Commander of a Japanese Army Air Unit stationed here to Lieutenant Sanae Ishii who attacked three enemy aircraft over Toungoo on March 26 and brought down one by crashing the right wing of his plane against an enemy plane's vertical rudder.

Lieutenant Ishii was on patrol on March 26 when three enemy Bristol fighters raided Toungoo, in central Burma, the citation disclosed. He attacked the enemy commander's craft and saw his machine-gun bullets hit the enemy plane.

When his ammunition was exhausted, Lieutenant Ishii did not give up his attack and pursued the enemy for over 100 kilometers. Noticing that the enemy plane was losing speed, Lieutenant Ishii made up his mind to smash his plane against the enemy.

Dashing into the rear of the enemy craft, Lieutenant Ishii sliced off the vertical rudder of the enemy plane with his plane's right wing tip and forced the enemy plane down. He returned safely to his base.

Lieutenant Ishii may be said to have demonstrated the essence of the Japanese fighting service through

(Continued on Page 2)

In News Spotlight

Brutal British Officers Killed By Indian Soldiers in Mayu Rout

By FUMIO FUJIWARA
Domei Correspondent

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE ON INDO-BURMA BORDER, April 9.—The brutal arrogance and cowardly discrimination of the British forces against the Indian troops who were misled into fighting for them has never been so evident as in the recent rout of the Anglo-Indian forces along the Mayu River.

It is significant that this traditional British brutality was one of the factors for their crushing defeat in this sector. For the Indian troops disgusted and disillusioned, turned against the British or would not obey orders when pressed by the Japanese Forces in this campaign.

The 10th Baluch Regiment which constituted a part of the main 123rd Brigade of the 14th Indian Division, consisted of several companies, made up of different Indian tribes, Pathan, Punjab, Dogra and Hindus. The British leaders of these companies planned to capitalize on the racial and religious antagonism of these different companies to facilitate their command.

At the beginning of the Japanese operation along the Mayu River, an Indian corporal, Broch Khan, shot to death his company commander, British-educated Lieutenant Shelsab. The officer, though an Indian by birth, used to oppress his subordinates merely to gain favor with the British.

Indians Kill British

Soon after a surgeon of the same company was shot by mistake by a member of the unit. These incidents led to more killings of British officers by Indian subordinates.

The battalion commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Thsouter, realizing under the prevailing circumstances that his battalion would not be able to launch any effective counter-offensive against the surging Japanese, committed suicide. This was followed by deaths of many other leaders including Major Greenwood, deputy commander of the battalion; Captain Seaton, commander of Company B; and Lieutenant Humel, commander of Company D; followed by the missing of Lieutenant French, commander of Company A and Lieutenant Halison, commander of Company C. Thus, the enemy battalion collapsed completely.

A sole exception in the British route in the war zone occurred when an Indian native prince's army put up spirited resistance against the Japanese under cover of an air force.

At a certain key point, where 160 British and Indian soldiers are now being held prisoners by the Japanese Forces some of the war prisoners made the following statements upon being interviewed:

Charles Webster, aged 29, British Corporal:

"I was born in Manchester, where my parents and four brothers and sisters are now living. My wife whom I married two years ago is longing for my return.

"I was stationed at Apoukwa as a liaison soldier of the 14th Division of India. I had no knowledge of the advance of the Japanese Forces, to say nothing of the encirclement of our division by them.

Refuse to Fight

"At 7:00 p.m. on March 8, we were ordered to retreat, but it was too late. Despite our desperate efforts, the major part of the Indian soldiers were against the idea of fighting the Japanese Forces. Herein

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Press Comments

Saturday, April 10

MAINICHI—Florida Island Victory; Added Responsibilities

TOKYO SHIMBUN—India, Face Reality

Florida Island Victory

MAINICHI—The war situation in the South Pacific is as tense as ever. There the first-line units of the Imperial Forces and the spearhead of Anglo-American armed strength are locked in a death-struggle with all the resources at their command day and night.

Recently, however, the war had taken on what might be termed a sober aspect, without spectacular actions. The main cause of this was probably that the enemy, cowed by the prowess of the Imperial Forces, hesitated to expose units of any considerable strength to the onslaught of our units. Even with the superb spirit and consummate skill of our fighting men, they could not crush foes that refused to show themselves.

But at last the time came. An Imperial Headquarters communique of April 9 reports a major victory off Florida Island. On April 7 Imperial Navy Air Units espied a powerful enemy fleet off Florida Island of the Solomons group. At once it swooped down to the attack. In this battle six of our planes dashed themselves against their objectives. Our heartfelt thanks go to the loyal souls that now rest in those southern seas. But the results achieved are splendid. One cruiser, one destroyer and 10 transports were sunk, two transports severely damaged, one transport slightly damaged and 37 planes shot down. The souls of the heroic dead must rest in peace to hear such paean of triumph.

The wonder of the Florida Island feat is that the great results were achieved solely by means of aircraft. What the enemy planned is clear from the fact that they sent out a fleet convoying so many transports near our foremost line. Had the enemy slipped through our network of reconnaissance by any chance, the effect of their move must have been considerable. The success won is wholly the result of the unremitting tension of our fighting forces burning with the fiery spirit of searching out the enemy and destroying them without fail. There can be no change in this spirit whatever might come hereafter.

Added Responsibilities

MAINICHI.—According to a report from Tamao Sakamoto, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, the Government of the Confederation stated in the Federal Assembly that it was prepared to abandon its special privileges in China and to enforce that policy in the near future. That Switzerland has undertaken to express such an attitude ahead of other neutral countries at a time when the attitudes of the neutrals in regard to the extraterritoriality and other special privileges in China have been watched with interest is likely to exercise a favorable influence on other countries and a matter for congratulation to China.

Beginning with Japan, France, Italy, Spain and Denmark have already declared their intentions to retrocede their special rights in China and are steadily carrying them out. If all the neutrals with Switzerland in the lead follow suit, the international unequality status of China will be completely liquidated. This will make the responsibilities of the Chinese Government and people, especially those of the National Government authorities, all the greater. As we need not explain at any length, Japan and other nations have retroceded their privileges in China because they recognized the development that the country had made and her sincerity toward them and because they entertain the goodwill to establish complete sovereignty for China and the hopes of promoting friendly rela-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Standardization Move Has Flaws; Undersized Coffin Ires Lanky Citizen

Domei

BUEÑOS AIRES, April 8.—With everything going contrary to expectations since the commencement of the War, the American government is now attempting to standardize many articles ranging over a wide field. Already, standard sizes have been adopted for coffins and according to reports from Washington very strong protests have been presented against this move.

A certain Wisconsonian alarmed over the standard measures of six feet three inches for coffins in view of his height of six feet four stormed into the office of the Price Control Bureau and completely flabbergasted the authorities in charge with his arguments, asking what they would do if he should die and his remains could not be reposed in the standard casket. Would they cut off an inch of his body in order to fit him in?

At the outburst of laughter from the amused government clerks, the lanky Wisconsonian indignantly retorted, "This is no laughing matter. You folks, too, are among those who are going to be compressed into the coffins until the lids bust open."

Enemy Admit Raid Off Florida Island By Navy Air Units

Recent Attack Called Heaviest Yet--Reich Press Lauds Victory

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a large formation of Japanese bombers protected by fighter planes flew to Guadalcanal Island on April 7 and bombed American vessels in waters adjoining the island and also staged aerial duels with American fighters, it is reported from Washington. The announcement added that the same bombing raid was of the largest scale since the Japanese Forces occupied the Solomon Islands and that the American air force lost seven planes.

Part of Losses Revealed

In accordance with its traditional policy of revealing piecemeal the losses suffered by its forces, the United States Navy Department announced this evening a part of the losses suffered by the American naval forces in the Battle off Florida Island as follows, according to information from Washington:

One destroyer, tanker, corvette and a small oil-supply vessel.

Berlin Hails Victory

Domei

BERLIN, April 9.—The German press played up the Imperial Headquarters' announcement regarding the Battle off Florida Island which was reported here at 1 p.m. today and praised the brilliant activities of the Imperial Air Force.

The Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung declared that the latest communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters of Japan has substantiated the view that the Japanese Forces are steadily enlarging their command in the Solomon Group area.

Meanwhile, the Berliner Boersen Zeitung stated: "The sinkings of so many transports must have dealt a severe blow to the American forces. Utilizing advantageous inner positions, the Japanese Forces are further strengthening their hold in the Southwestern Pacific area. It is quite ironical that the Japanese Forces smashed American

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN ADMITS LOSS OF 21 BOMBERS IN RAID

Bad Weather Hampers Vision Over W. Germany

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The loss of 21 bombers of the Royal Air Force in its raid on West Germany carried out last night was announced by the British Air Ministry today in the following statement:

"The Royal Air Force carried out a bombing raid on West Germany on the night of April 8. Due to bad weather, the exact results of the raid are not known. In the same raid, the Royal Air Force lost 21 bombers."

Domei

ROME, April 9.—That eight anti-Axis aircraft were shot down by Axis planes and anti-aircraft gun fire on the Tunisian Front was announced by the Italian High Command in the following communique issued at noon today:

Anti-Axis forces are continuing terrific attacks along the entire Tunisian Front, especially in the southern sector supported by air units.

Axis forces are removing to new positions according to schedule.

Italian and German forces which have been isolated are continuing severe battles at their positions, inflicting heavy damages on the enemy.

Axis air force shot down six enemy planes in aerial duels yesterday, while anti-aircraft batteries downed two,

Japan Makes Return Of Assets in Suchow

Domei

SUCHOW, April 9.—A ceremony marking the return to the Nanking Government of 189 properties which have been under the control of the Japanese Gendarmerie Corps here, since the outbreak of the China Affair was held here this afternoon at the gendarmerie headquarters. The ceremony was attended by both Japanese and Chinese authorities.

MARCH RESULTS IN N. CHINA HUGE

Single Japanese Unit In Yellow River Area Fought 100,000 Troops

Domei

TSINAN, April 9.—Remarkable war results achieved during the month of March by an unnamed Japanese Unit operating in the areas north and south of the Yellow River, including parts of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan provinces, were disclosed as follows:

Number of encounters .. (of which 225 were staged against Communist forces)	455
Enemy strength .... (of which 33,101 were Communists)	111,604
Enemy establishments destroyed—Two arsenals and two supply depots	
War prisoners	2,296
Enemy dead abandoned.	4,190
War trophies:	
Rifles	3,000
Revolvers	158
Light machine-guns	49
Heavy machine-guns ...	2
Automatic rifles	9
Cannons	2
Trench-mortars	2
Light trench-mortars ..	5
Bomb throwers	17
Guns	188
Hand grenades	3,165
Many other arms.	

Food Lack Hits Kwangsi

Domei

HANOI, April 9.—An acute shortage of foodstuff and war supplies has been reported from Kwangsi Province where regular Chungking soldiers have resorted to plundering.

As the stretching arms of the Japanese blockade have been tightened through recent operations in the Leichow Peninsula and elsewhere, difficulties in obtaining ammunition have been causing general demoralization among Chungking forces in Kwangsi Province.

Kwangsi provincial authorities are said to have appointed the Chungking 131st Division Commander to command the 3rd anti-Bandit Army in order to cope with serious situation arising from organized lootings which have been conducted by regular soldiers formerly under General Chang Fu-kwei who are now gathered in the vicinity of Nanning.

Paraguayan Head for U.S.

The Paraguayans Government on Thursday formally announced that President General Higino Morinigo accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr. Luis Argana will visit Washington, leaving Asuncion on June 9, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday, in relaying a cable from Asuncion.

The Paraguayan Commission for the demarcation of the Paraguayan border arrived at Buenos Aires on Thursday. Consultations will shortly take place between the Commission and the Argentine Government, it was reported by the same dispatch.

Mutual Ties for Victory Stressed

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo was host last evening to Special Envoy Chen Kung-po, dispatched by the National Government of China to further friendly relations between the two nations, now engaged in a titanic war. Shown is the Prime Minister delivering his message of greetings and exhortations for continued joint war efforts.

Sino-Japanese Ties Drawn Closer As Tojo Fetes Special Envoy Chen

Many Notables Attend Dinner Party—Prime Minister Makes Hearty Welcome Speech to Visitor—Honor Guest Responds

A dinner welcoming Chen Kung-po, visiting Special Envoy of the National Government of China, and his party was given yesterday evening by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence.

Present at the party were Cabinet Ministers as well as Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, respectively.

The function also was attended by Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan; General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff; Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers; General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo; Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and more than 180 other leaders in all circles.

In the course of the dinner, Prime Minister Tojo made an address warmly welcoming the visit of Mr. Chen, which was responded to by Mr. Chen with the expression of sincere thanks for Japan's support to China.

Tojo's Address Follows

Prime Minister Tojo's address was, in gist, as follows:

"I had the opportunity some time ago of visiting the Republic of China and was greatly impressed to see the Chinese people diligently engaged in the task of reconstructing their country. Needless to say, Japan earnestly desires to see China make a sound development and, at the same time, wholeheartedly cooperate with Japan.

"As a matter of fact, Japan, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking, retroceded its eight exclusive concessions in China and also abandoned its administrative rights in the Legation Quarters in Peking and in the International Settlement in Amoy, so that China can realize the national aspiration of abolishing the unequal treaty.

"It is a matter for genuine congratulation that other countries concerned have followed the example set by our country and various problems which have been troubling China for many years in the past are being solved. We can well imagine the delight of the 400,000,000 people of China.

"I earnestly hope that the leaders of China will spare no efforts to realize the development of New China and contribute to the construction of New East Asia."

Chen Expresses Thanks

Responding to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's welcome address at a dinner given in his honor yesterday evening, Chen Kung-po, Special Envoy of China, declared that the material as well as spiritual superiority of Japan was the very cause which guaranteed the victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia at its outset.

Mr. Chen said that China is heartily desirous of sharing the same fate with Japan to the finish in the spirit of eternal Sino-Japanese collaboration.

"China is not satisfied merely by participating in the present War, but is desirous of contributing all its material and spiritual strength for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia," the Special Envoy declared.

Expressing the profound gratitude of China for Japan's support for the acceleration of China's acquisition of independence, Mr. Chen concluded "Japan and China are no longer friends; they have become blood brothers."

Laval to Urge Unity

Domei

PARIS, April 9.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of his assumption of the post of Chief of State on April 18, Chief Executive Pierre Laval of the Vichy Government will address the French people over the radio, urging them to unite firmly under Marshal Petain to pull through the national crisis now confronting France.

Italy-Rumania Sign Pact

The Italo-Rumanian Cultural Agreement was formally signed in Bucharest on Thursday by the Rumanian Education Minister and the Italian Ambassador, it was reported in a Bucharest dispatch to Domei.

Mrs. Azad Succumbs

The wife of Maulana Abdul Azad, President of the Indian National Congress is reported to have died of chronic desease on Thursday morning, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei in relaying a cable from Calcutta.

Economic Agreement Signed

The conclusion of an economic agreement between Italy and Turkey amounting to 1,000,000 Turkish dollars, was announced by the Turkish Government on Thursday, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Thursday in relaving a wire from Ankara.

BRITISH WORRY OVER SUB PERIL

Admiralty Announces Loss of Destroyer-- Journals Pessimistic

The British Navy Ministry announced on Friday, the sinking of a 1,340-ton destroyer, the Harvester, hit by a torpedo in the Atlantic waters. The same destroyer was of newest type launched in 1939, it was reported in a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Friday, in relaying a wire from London.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—To all appearances, the effect of the spring offensive launched by German U-boats has reached its climax as can be surmised from various pessimistic views expressed in recent issues of British journals.

The Manchester Guardian stated: "Although First Lord of the Admiralty, Captain Albert V. Alexander declared that the tonnage of newly constructed ships exceeds that of those sunk, we cannot but be terrified at the thought that those newly launched vessels will be also sent to the bottom sooner or later. Furthermore, it must be noted that the crews have also been lost together with the ships sunk and this loss cannot be replenished in a short

(Continued on Page 2)

More U.S. War Supplies Needed by Australians

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—Australia is now in dire need of war material due to the United States' indifferent attitude, coupled with Japan's successive victories in the Southern Pacific.

A San Francisco telegram received here reveals that Australian Secretary of External Affairs Herbert Evatt, upon his arrival in the same city yesterday on his way to Washington, again stressed the necessity of the United States' strengthening its aid to Australia:

"The anti-Axis nations appear to be aiming at the destruction of Germany in the first place, but unfortunately, this fact is giving considerable pain to Australia which acutely lacks various war supplies. Australia has wholeheartedly cooperated with the Allied nations to smash the Germans on the European continent. However, we cannot forget that in the meanwhile the Japanese Forces have steadily consolidated their occupied territories. The Australians are firmly resolved to fight out the war until our war prisoners, now in the hands of the Japanese, are released."

Memorial Service Held For Overseas Dead Here

A memorial service for Japanese who had died while interned in enemy countries following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was held at 1 p.m. on Friday at the Hibiya Public Hall under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Asia Development Religious League.

The function was attended by representatives of the Japan Buddhist Association, the Japan Christian Association, the Tokyo Islam Association and other religious bodies.

Representing the promoters, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, paid homage to the departed souls, after which a message of condolence of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani was read by his proxy. A choir of the Ushigome Girls High School then sang a Buddhist hymn.

After the service, the motion picture, "Opium War", was shown.

China's Builders Honored

Domei

PEKING, April 9.—The Hsinmin Society held here today an impressive memorial service for Japanese and Chinese who offered their lives for the cause of the construction of North China during the past six years.

The memorial service was attended by more than 1,000 persons, including high officials of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here and Chinese officials as well as members of the Hsinmin Society.

6 ARTISTS GIVEN HIGHEST HONORS

Art Academy Prizes For 1942 Announced--Is 2nd Conferment

The Education Ministry has officially announced the second conferment of Imperial Art Academy prizes for the year 1942, as highest honors bestowable in our country, on six of the leading figures in the Japan's world of arts.

The recipients of prizes belonging in the first section, or fine arts are: Bokusen Shimada—Japanese water colors, Saburo Miyamoto—oil painting, Tadao Koga—sculpture, Genjuro Yoshida—handicraft. In the second section, or literature, is Yonejiro Noguchi, and in the third section, or music, Motonari Iguchi.

The prize-winning works of the artists are "Yamaga Soko" by Bokusen Shimada; "The Meeting Between Generals Yamashita and Percival" by Saburo Miyamoto; sculptural piece entitled "The Building of Greater East Asia" by Tadao Koga and raised lacquer-work shelf by Genjuro Yoshida.

Only three persons were conferred the honors last year, namely Ryohei Koiso in fine arts, Mitsutaro Takamura and Jun Kawada in the literature section. The representations this year in water colors, oil painting, sculpture and handicraft as well as in the field of music is highly significant for the future of artistic Japan, pushing ever forward firmly and virilely under the wartime structure.

It is worthy of note that Yonejiro Noguchi and Motonari Iguchi in the fields of literature and music were not honored for any one special piece of work or performance but for their meritorious contribution to the progress of art and in recognition of their high characters.

Brief sketches are given below of the six recipients of the honors.

Bokusen Shimada was born in Fukui City and is 77 years old. He studied the Maruyama School of painting under his father, oil painting under Hiromasa Odaira and the Kano School of painting under Gaho Hashimoto. He was judge at the Education Ministry and the Imperial art exhibitions. Recently, he has been engaged in executing paintings of patriotic and historic characters.

Hailing from Ishikawa Prefecture, 39-year-old Saburo Miyamoto had been dispatched to the Southern Regions by the War Ministry to make war record paintings of the War of Greater East Asia. In his painting of the meeting of Generals Yamashita and Percival, Artist Miyamoto has well portrayed the momentous and historic scene of the surrender of Singapore.

Tadao Koga comes from Saga Prefecture and is a graduate of the Tokyo Art Academy. His exhibition at the Third Education Ministry Art Exhibition in October 1939 was given special mention. The sculpture entitled "The Building of Greater East Asia," exhibited at the Fifth Education Ministry Art Exhibition portrays an industrial worker.

Genjiro Yoshida, 48 years old, after graduation from the Tokyo Art Academy has trodden a thorny path as a lacquer-work artist. In his work he ingenuously makes use of material other than that heretofore essential in lacquer work; the material which has been almost completely curtailed on account of the wartime conditions.

Going to the United States in 1893, and later crossing over to England, Yonejiro Noguchi spent 11 years abroad. Through his study of world literature, Yonejiro Noguchi has delved deep into the purity and transcendentalism of traditional Japanese poetry and national arts. Then, in the War of Greater East Asia he has wielded his vigorous pen to extoll Japan's might and is exerting his utmost to serve the nation through literature.

Born in Tokyo, pianist Motonari Iguchi, after graduation from the Tokyo Academy of Music studied music in France for two years with funds furnished by the Ministry of Education. Since his return he has taught at his alma mater and has thrown himself heart and soul into the task of advancing music in Japan.

India Troops Kill Brutal Britishers

(Continued from Page 1)

lies the weak point of the British Army."

Darga Prasadarao, aged 25, Indian Surgeon Captain:

"I was born in Madras and am a Hindu. Before the outbreak of the war, I was in the service of the General Hospital, Madras, for several months. Just two years before the outbreak of the war, I was called to the colors.

"Although service is compulsory, I joined the army as I wanted to get money. I was given 500 rupees a month. At the beginning of February, I was made the chief of the field hospital attached to the 123rd Division. The condition of health of British, American and Indian soldiers was generally good.

"Needless to say, complete independence for India is what all the Indians want. I joined the British army for purely personal reasons. Indian soldiers with no intention to fight are simply displaying activity because of British supervision."

Glulam Sarwar, aged 23, Indian:

"I was born in Punjab and am a Moslem. Being a blacksmith by trade, I was made to repair horseshoes in the army. I have had no leisure to read or write since.

"This being the first time that I have been away from India, I know nothing about the outside world. So far, I have had no chance to see Japanese soldiers."

Loved by Burmese

Lieut.-General Iida

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tions with her and they are not just vaguely relinquishing their rights.

Thus, it is important for the Government and people of China not merely to rejoice over the realization of their long-standing dream but to thank the various nations for their goodwill and to strive so that the goodwill will not have been wasted.

There will be many ways in which to repay the goodwill of the various nations. The most immediate tasks perhaps are improvements in the administrative and judicial systems of the country and training of efficient junior administrative officials and judiciary. This will require much expedition since the security and welfare of the nationals of the various countries which have retroceded their special rights to China will depend wholly on the manner in which the National Government exercises its executive power and administers justice over those nationals.

India, Face Reality

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Quite a long time has elapsed since the United States and Britain vowed to wrest back Burma as the pivotal center for a counter-offensive on East Asia. If the eastern front of such a counter-offensive is to consist of the Aleutians and the Solomons, the western front is composed of Burma and Chungking. Burma, above all, is absolutely necessary to the enemy to strengthen the daily thinning life-line of Chungking. General Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British army in India, is said to have directed the operations against Burma in person. Since December the British organized an Anglo-Indian contingent including the 14th Division, known as the strongest unit in the whole service, and attempted to advance toward Akyab across the border. For two months the Japanese Forces at various points gave battle and checked the advance of the enemy against heavy odds. In the meantime, the main strength of the Japanese Forces developed its flanking and annihilation campaign.

Part of the main contingent advanced in a mobile force over the sea and another crossed the Arakan Mountains to take the enemy in the rear. With the encircling movement completed, the Japanese launched a general offensive on March 8. Near Apokwa, to the north of Akyab, they surrounded and destroyed more than 1,000 officers and men of the enemy, while near Sarangdara, west of Akyab, they surrounded and destroyed about two brigades of the enemy. At the end of March the Imperial Forces crossed the River Mayu and pressed the enemy encamped east of the Mayu Range from the rear and routed them. Trekking over the Mayu Range, a large contingent of the Imperial Army at last arrived at the Bay of Bengal. Thus, the defeated Anglo-Indian Army has been trapped like a rat and the plan to wrest back Burma has been torn to pieces.

In spite of these patent facts, the enemy are said to be resorting to their usual method of propaganda, broadcasting the "success" of their Burma campaign. We are aware of the craftiness of Anglo-American propaganda agents and the efficiency of their propaganda machinery but we are convinced of the old adage that truth will out despite all fabricated war results. Only, we pray that the people of India do not swallow bait and hook the fabricated war results of the Anglo-American camp and thus plunge themselves into the mud in ignorance of the great changes that have taken place in world affairs.

Asiatics have traditionally been introspective and rather unreceptive to changes in the outside world. The British and Americans, their wits sharpened by trading, have been sensitive to outside changes and quick to make the most of them. At an unprecedented crisis like the present, Asiatics cannot remain steeped in their introspective inactivity. Japan has risen in arms, followed by Thailand, China and Burma. Indonesians have also rallied to the Japanese standard. All East Asia is now aglow with the fire of a new life out of its shell of tradition. The strong innate strength of Asiatics has been proved in the War of Greater East Asia.

What do the people of India think of the grand and fiery general offensive of the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia against the enemies of mankind, the United States and Britain, to avenge their many past wrongs? What do they make of the torchlights of a new order coming nearer and nearer to them over land and sea?

BURMA REGARDS IIDA AS SAVIOR

People Will Remember Commander's Name For Great Services

By Domei Staff Correspondent

RANGOON, April 9.—The entire Burmese nation will long remember the name of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma who recently left to fill another important post and was replaced by Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, for the part he played toward the gaining of independence for Burma.

The Burmese recall the distinguished services rendered by Lieutenant-General Iida when the Japanese troops under his command defeated British-Indian combined forces in the Rangoon and Mandalay operations last year, placing Burma under Japanese occupation and completely driving out evil British influence from Burma.

The Burmese also remember how the Lieutenant-General helped lay the foundation for Burma's independence when the Japanese Commander simultaneously with the promulgation of the enforcement of the military administration in Burma on July 4 last year, appointed 12 Burmese, including Dr. Ba Maw, as members of the Preparatory Committee for the organization of Burma's Administrative Organ.

Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of Burma's Administration Council, ever since has placed full confidence in Lieutenant-General Iida for what he has promised and said.

The Burmese, above all, have appreciated the Lieutenant-General's concern for the welfare of the Burmese following the Japanese occupation.

State Proposes Study Of Vital Resources

At the seventh meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council held Friday afternoon at the official residence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the Government proposed that the Council study the development of important natural resources in East Asia to increase Japan's total fighting power, the Board of Information announced after the adjournment of the meeting.

The meeting, held after an interval of six months since the sixth meeting in November, last year, was attended by Prime Minister Tojo, other cabinet ministers and members of the Council.

After addresses by the Prime Minister, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and army and navy authorities, the Government submitted a proposal that the council deliberate on the development of important natural resources in East Asia, including mineral and fiber products, as well as foodstuffs.

The Government's proposal will be studied by respective committees concerned of the Council, it is understood.

Catholics to Organize International Society

As an organ for promoting friendly relations among Catholics within Greater East Asia, the International Catholic Friendship Society will be organized in Tokyo on April 29, reports Domei.

The activities of the new Catholic society, which will be headed by Archbishop Tatsuo Doi of the Japan Catholic Church, will include dispatch of Japanese Catholics to countries in the Southern Regions, invitation of Catholics from southern countries, exchange of Catholic students as well as Catholic information, holding of lecture meetings and similar gatherings, publication of Catholic books and research and investigations relative to Catholic activities in Greater East Asia.

Envoy Chou Arrives in Hsinking—Minister Li Gives Welcome Speech

Domei

HSINKING, April 9.—Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan who arrived at the local airfield today as a special envoy of the National Government, issued the following communique.

"The purpose of my current visit to Manchoukuo is to promote Sino-Manchou relations and thus to cooperate with Japan in the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. I will also study the actual state of economic construction in Manchoukuo since its founding a decade ago and utilize the findings, for revival of China.

"The friendly basis of Sino-Manchou relations was already established at the time of the announcement of the Joint Declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Ties Were Enhanced

"Since then, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, visited Manchoukuo last May with a view to consolidating the friendly ties between the two countries, while in June the same year, General Chang Chin-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, paid a visit to the Chinese capital. The mutual visit of both countries' statesmen served indeed to foster the relations between China and Manchoukuo.

"On January 9 this year, the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain. Since that time, the country's relations with Japan have developed into a state where it has determined to share both joys and sorrows. Subsequently, the relations saw further intimacy and today, China is stoutly resolved to live or die with Japan. This state of affairs has necessitated the country to maintain still closer ties with Manchoukuo.

"During my present visit, I wish to exchange free and frank opinions with the sagacious leaders of both the Government and civilian circles of Manchoukuo in connection with problems with which China is faced as a result of its participation in war, thereby hoping to strengthen unity between China and Manchoukuo and to enhance the power of both countries. This will contribute greatly toward winning this war.

"Ever since its entry into the war, the National Government of China realized the vital importance of the responsibility resting on the country, recognizing at the same time, the difficulties which might present themselves in fulfilling this mission. The country also realized the insufficiency of its national power and consequently, it strived to expand establishments necessary in war with every possible effort.

Solid Setup Effected

"For example, the Government tried to stabilize finance and control commodity prices by effecting a reorganization in the political structure of both the central and local administrations while the Materials Control Council and Commercial Control Association were established in order to control materials.

"The Government, on the other hand, has strived to strengthen the military might by effecting necessary adjustments while in connection with the problem of peace preservation, the Model Community Zone was expanded.

"Furthermore, the gubernatorial conference, the meeting of judiciary administrators, the conference of the Hsin Min Society, the national economic conference, the military convention and other important discussions were held, all of which have contributed greatly toward the establishment of a sound wartime structure and strengthening of the competency in carrying out military operations."

Li Issues Statement

Welcoming Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister of the National Government of China who is visiting Hsinking as Special Envoy of the National Government, Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng today issued the following statement.

"Since Japan, Manchoukuo and China in a joint declaration pledged resolute efforts for the common cause of East Asia, a sweeping change has taken place successively in the world, culminating in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"No sooner had Japan accepted the insolent Anglo-American challenge than Manchoukuo, with stern determination, immediately took steps to mobilize its total national strength to aid Japan in the true spirit of sharing the same fate with Japan.

"China also declared war against the United States and Britain in January, this year.

"To my mind, there has been no period graver than the present in the long history of East Asia. Security, which is the glorious tradition of East Asia, as well as lasting peace and prosperity of East Asiatic races depend solely upon the successful consummation of the current war.

"Under the circumstances, the establishment of a victory-achieving structure by mobilizing the whole national strength is the urgent task laid before us, particularly in view of the fact that Manchoukuo and China, with Japan's leadership, constitute the main stanchion supporting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"At this crucial moment, the Government and people of Manchoukuo welcome Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China. I have no doubt that the present visit of Mr. Chou will definitely serve to strengthen further the conviction of our two countries in ultimate victory in the present war as well as to promote further collaboration between China and Manchoukuo.

Enemy Admit Raid Off Florida Island

(Continued from Page 1)

strength in the Battle off Florida Island immediately after United States Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox had made a nonsensical statement that the Japanese fleet would be annihilated. The Japanese have proven clearly how absurd Knox's prediction was."

The Nacht Ausgabe declared that the latest victory scored by the Japanese Forces has proven that they can carry out operations in waters adjoining Australia and that the cooperation among Japan, Germany and Italy will exert a serious influence on anti-Axis strategy.

Florida Island Described

Florida Island, situated in the Solomons Group, where the Japanese Imperial Navy Air Forces recently scored their brilliant war results, lies about 40 kilometers north of Guadalcanal Island. Tulagi is the main port.

The island enjoys fairly suitable climate and two-thirds of it is covered with heavy vegetation. Native Melanesians inhabit the southern shore of the island.

U.S. Shipbuilding Lags

The American shipbuilding industry is now confronted with the difficulty of obtaining sufficient manpower to carry out its projected construction which was previously manifested in the stupendous shipbuilding budget. In this connection the American Maritime Affairs Committee published on Wednesday a pessimistic view of its shipbuilding program by stating that America would be unable to complete its program for the first half of the 1943 fiscal year, it was reported in a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

In order to complete the projected construction of ships, 333,695 laborers are required. However, at present, only 262,617 are being employed for the same purpose.

Indians Congratulate Wang

C.P.S.

HANKOW, April 8.—The Indian Independence Movement Federation at Hankow has sent a message to President Wang Ching-wei congratulating him on the retrocession of concessions. It stated that it will mark the beginning of territorial integrity for China and is a sign of respect for the National Government of China.

Roosevelt's Dream of World Domination Bared by Former Envoy to Moscow, Davis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—President Roosevelt's sinister designs of dominating the world have been vividly divulged by Joseph Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, according to a report reaching here from Washington.

Contributing an article to a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Joseph Davis said. "Roosevelt seems to be an ardent believer in the so-called 'isolation system.' Men close to Roosevelt say that he is in favor of authoritarian rather than peaceful politics. He has an idea of organizing an international structure that will greatly facilitate America's ambition of dominating the world, for instance, like the Pan-American League rather than such an organization as the League of Nations. Roosevelt first advocated the isolation system in 1937 in his speech delivered at Chicago. According to his idea covering this peculiar structure, the Axis nations will be deprived of their military and economic power and even the right of subsistence.

"Roosevelt appears to think that minor nations can be totally disarmed because he believes that great Powers possessing huge military strength can adequately look after the problem of peace and order. However, I personally think that the peoples of the world will have some other men to depend upon rather than Roosevelt or Churchill after the war is over."

Hungarian Premier Sees Italians All Working

Domei

BUDAPEST, April 8.—Hungarian Premier Admiral Nicholas de Kallay, who returned recently from a visit to Rome, made the following report at a meeting of the Government Party today:

"I have seen with my own eyes each and every national of Italy doing his level best for the successful conclusion of the war, despite many difficulties.

"As a result of my visit to Rome, I have become more and more convinced that for the attainment of our common aim, all the Axis nations should do their best and fight until final victory is won.

"I had a talk with the leaders of the Italian Government on various concrete problems and have come to a complete agreement on every point."

British Smashed In Indin Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

his high fighting spirit and brave act, the citation said.

Mayu Action Described
By FUMIO FUJIWARA
Domei Correspondent

INDIA-BURMA BORDER, April 8.—The main force of the Japanese Army which defeated the enemy force consisting of some 2,000 men along the eastern bank of the Mayu River, successfully crossed the river on March 24 although the advancing units were fully exposed in the brilliant moonlight.

Although in midst of the dry season, the Mayu River is almost 2,000 meters wide at the point where the Japanese Units made their crossing. Enemy gun-boats were patroling the river and enemy artillery was placed along the Mayu Range.

The Japanese Units were also handicapped by several miles of swamps interplaced by creeks on the opposite bank which they were forced to wade knee deep.

Atet Kyaung Daung and Atet Nanra were occupied and the vanguard of the Japanese Units penetrated deep into the enemy position along the Mayu Range.

Upon arrival at Atet Kyaung Daung a few days later, I discovered the town was burnt to the ground by the retreating enemy. The road was barricaded by trees felled by the retreating enemy.

Suddenly, the enemy gun-boat and the Japanese Forces exchanged fire, but the enemy vessel hastily fled toward the mouth of the river after having received heavy damages.

The firing ceased; the mountain stood under the brilliant moonlight and the jungle was quiet.

Discuss Supply Means

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—In order to improve the transportation of materials in West Africa and the adjacent districts, the British Government held a West Africa Motor Car Transportation Conference in Cairo today, according to dispatches received from that city.

Representatives from Sudan, Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq Etrelia, Ethiopia, Aden, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania attended the conference and discussed plans to bolster and expedite transportation service.

At the opening of the conference, the British Resident Minister in West Africa pointed out that in face of the adoption of the rationing system of rubber in West Africa, strict economy should be exercised in the use of tires, trucks, and automobile spare parts and accessories.

Davao Pushes Shipbuilding

Domei

DAVAO, April 6.—By virtue of a boundless supply of lumber and labor, Davao is rapidly becoming an important shipbuilding center of medium-size vessels for the transportation of major commodities in the Southern Regions.

Already a number of new vessels are being built in rapid succession in the city. Furthermore, a large shipbuilding yard is under construction to bolster the city's shipbuilding industry.

With the shipbuilding industry in Davao steadily getting into shape, transportation of important materials within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, particularly between Davao and Java and the Celebes, is expected to be further accelerated.

Yoshizawa Reaches Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, April 9.—After an absence of three months due to an official trip to Tokyo, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, arrived here today.

The Japanese Ambassador is scheduled to leave here by train tomorrow night for Hanoi, it is understood.

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British Worry Over Sub Peril

(Continued From Page 1)

space of time."

In the meantime, the Financial News reports that British shipping circles have demanded of the Government that the losses of shipping should be compensated at the current price. The president of the Ship-owners' Association in north England is reported as having declared at the annual meeting of the association held at Newcastle: "The shipping circles of Britain are now facing the serious question of how to replenish the tremendous losses in shipping. It is unfair to compensate losses at pre-war prices. Inasmuch as expenditures for ship-building have risen tremendously, the Government should indemnify losses at current prices."

Warning the public against the ever-increasing U-boat menace, a B. B. C. news commentator recently said, "The German naval forces are keeping constant vigil like an albatross. They are fully aware that the success or failure of anti-Axis operations in the current year will be decided on the sea. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt said that the activities of the Reich U-boat squadrons mean the activities of the entire German naval forces."

A more pessimistic view was aired by no less a personage than Admiral Sir William James, a member of the House of Commons, who stated today at the meeting of the British Imperial Association as follows: "Never in the past has the maintainance of British sea routes been made more difficult than as at present. While the threat of enemy underseacraft has greatly increased, no effective counter-measure is likely to be discovered during the current war."

N. China Moots Food Increase

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 8—Measures for increasing foodstuffs production were discussed at a conference convened here recently by the Agricultural Production Promotion Committee of North China. It was attended by leading Government officials and delegates from various provinces and districts and special attention was paid to the problem of irrigation.

Antwerp Casualties High

Casualties suffered by the residents of Antwerp, Belgium at the time of the anti-Axis' relentless airraids on the city on Monday numbered 17,000 of which 10,000 were either killed, wounded or deprived of their houses, it was revealed by Thursday noon. On Friday and Saturday joint municipal funeral services are scheduled to be observed while special services in memory of those killed is to be observed in the raided area, reports Domei.

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Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

No. 15,817 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943 Price 15 Sen

15 WARSHIPS, TRANSPORTS SUNK, DAMAGED BY NAVAL AIR FORCE OFF FLORIDA ISLAND

AKA AURA AIRFIELD IN INDIA BLASTED BY ARMY AIR UNITS; ENEMY SUFFERS BIG DAMAGE

Fighter-Bomber Squadron Leaves Burma on First Attack Ever Made

OFFICERS GIVE DETAILS

Japanese Planes Deftly Evade Anti-Aircraft Fire—All Return Safely

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 8.—A huge fighter-bomber squadron of the Japanese Army Air Force in Burma raided the airfield at Aka Aura, about 200 kilometers northwest of Chittagong in eastern India, on Tuesday and after wreaking tremendous damage on the enemy, all the planes returned safely. This was the first time that Army Air Units bombed the Aka Aura airfield.

The Army's crack air units are on the offensive continuously against India, which together with the Solomons and the Aleutians, forms a corner from which America and Britain are attempting a counter-offensive.

After all the planes had returned safely through the darkening skies from their first raid upon Aka Aura, Unit Commanders Honda and Ohashi described the details of that raid.

"Leaving behind clouds of red dust the planes took off and in the air gathered in formation," they said. "They flew over the Chindwin River and as they were going over the Arakan Mountains, their altitude was X thousand meters. It was cold. Icicles formed around the flyers' nostrils, and those with carefully kept moustaches found them frozen white. The hands of the gunners holding the grip hurt and felt as if they would come off. As if being blasted by bitter winds, the cheeks were burning red and the nerves seemed dull.

"It did not seem true that they were waiting in the heat of 90 degrees at the base only X hours ago. Shirts dripping wet with perspiration a while ago were frozen stiff and hurt the skin. Beyond them lay the bronze-colored sea which made the hearts of the 'young eagles' beat faster.

Crews Sight Objective

"A bright red field fire decorated the deep green Arakan Mountains which appeared like beautiful embroidery. Far beyond was the white Himalayas peeping through a lace of clouds. Then suddenly, "There it is!" A shout went up as the objective was sighted. We were all happy for XX minutes more the planes would be over the target and attack could be called 80 per cent successful if the enemy was discovered early.

"The enemy airfield, opening in a V-shape toward the south, floated up through the haze. On its west across a railroad, lay the town of Aka Aura. The enemy did not know of the approaching raid of our units. Buzzers sounded in the planes and the bomb racks were opened. A tense atmosphere prevailed in the planes spelling destruction for the enemy. The enemy planes on the airfield seemed like napping moths; the sight was somewhat pitiful.

"They're four-motored ones!" "Consolidated B-24's!", the young flyers shouted. The planes could now be seen with the naked eye. This was the hated type which had replaced the B-17's and had persistently repeated its blind bombings of Burma. Everyone was determined today to blast these planes to oblivion. The B-24's were the object of more fierce hatred than either the Blenheim or North American bombers.

"Suddenly, a blotch of black smoke burst in the air at about X X meters. An enemy anti-aircraft shell. But at this time the bomber had already pushed the bomb key. Flashing in the sun the bombs dropped like something living straight for the enemy airfield. The sighting was

(Continued on Page 2)

Kweilin Is Bombed By Nippon Air Units; Heavy Damage Seen

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 9.—Japanese Air Units yesterday bombed Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi Province, according to a report received here from Kweilin.

DESIGNS OF ENEMY ON BURMA CRUSHED

Lt.-Col. Sasaki, in Radio Speech Attributes It to Recent Exploits of Army

The defeat which has been inflicted on the Anglo-Indian forces on the Burma-India border along the Mayu river has spelled an end to the Anglo-American design on Burma, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Katsumi Sasaki, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his radio broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Friday night.

The Army officer's talk on the enemy's futile plans of recapturing Burma follows:

"There has for quite a long time been talk in America and Britain of retaking Burma. The talk became definite to a considerable extent some time ago. We had the Americans and British announcing to the whole world that it was sure to see them in Burma again by the time the rainy season set in very shortly in the region.

"Did the Americans and British stand any chance?

"The defeat which has been incurred by Britain which has had the 14th Division, flower of the Indian army, and other troops of the strength of more than a division, beaten, signifies much. Above all it spells the disappointment of the Anglo-American hope of getting back into Burma.

"The entire Mayu peninsula, reddened with bloodshed by thousands of British and Indian troops, is the final scene in the drama of the Anglo-American design on Burma.

"Let me tell something about what impelled the Americans and British to talk of getting back Burma.

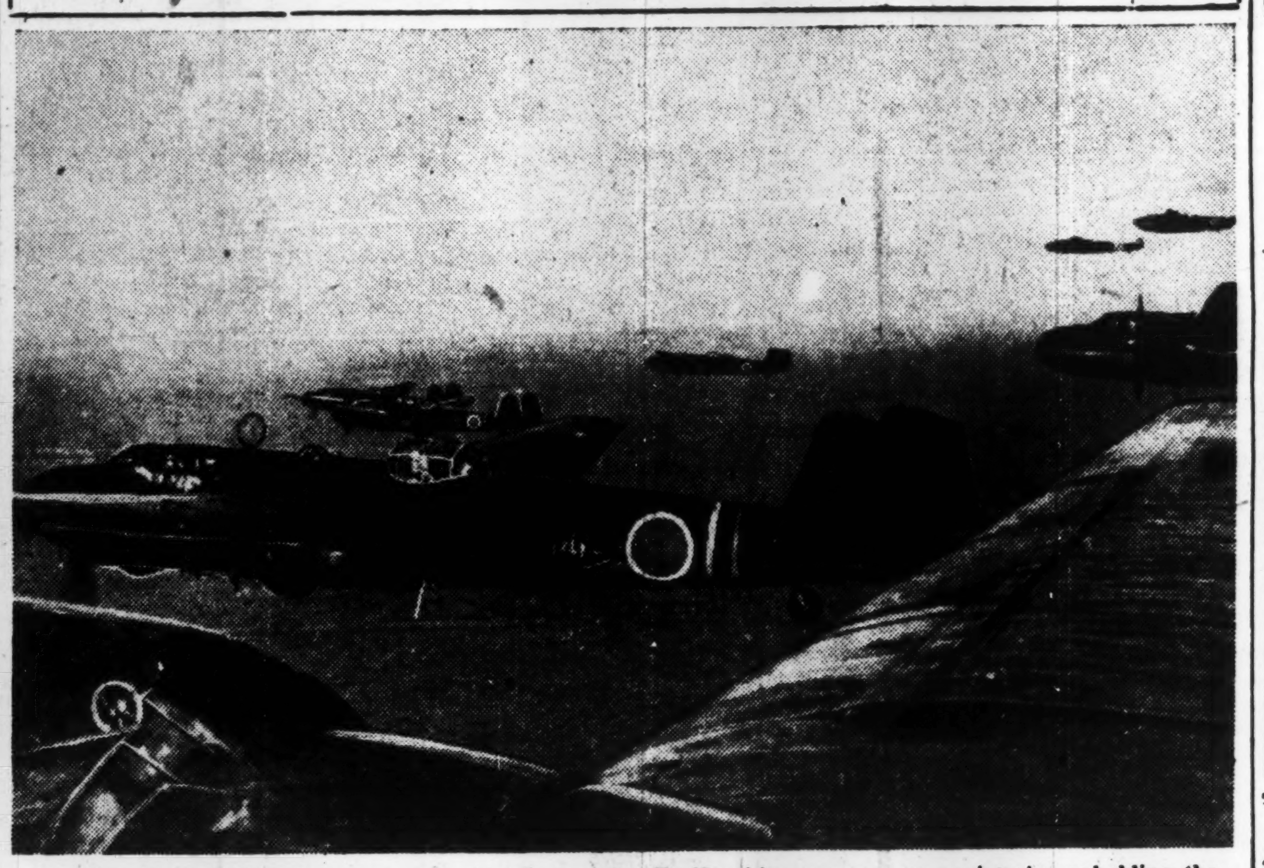
Ignorant of Situation

The following words were spoken some time ago by Franklin Ray, head of the China department of the Lease-Lend Board in America, upon his arrival back in America from China, about the need of re-taking Burma even as a measure of helping Chungking: 'As I note, American critics of the China policy of the American Government show themselves dissatisfied with the alleged fact that the aid for China, arranged by the Lease-Lend Board, is surprisingly small. I just want to know exactly what these critics would have us do. The same critics tell us that all we have to do to see that China gets what arms it is in urgent need from us is to resolve to be more broad-minded and realistic toward China. They know nothing about the situation. Above all they have no knowledge of the very important fact that it is impossible to get much aid in arms through to China as long as Japan has the control of the China coast and the Burma Road at the same time. It is not enough to profess good-will toward China and have a good recognition of the fact that China is placed in the best position from which to conduct offensive operations against Japan. There is a great need to have a sense of the fact that we cannot help China in an adequate way until we have land routes opened to China. This tells a tale of the necessity under which we are of recapturing Burma and of providing a military strength strong enough to enable us to be successful in recapturing Burma.'

"Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, speaking

(Continued on Page 2)

Looking for More Prey



Flying through fleecy clouds in beautiful formation, a crack squadron of the invincible Japanese Naval warplanes are winging their way in Southern Pacific skies to score more victories upholding the prestige of the Navy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

U.S. GREED ADMITTED BY EDEN IN REPORT

Tells Commons Washington Thinking of Own Interests In Waging War

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 8.—Dealing with British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's report in the House of Commons on his visit to Washington, it is pointed out in Berlin that Eden admitted that the Anglo-American relations were no longer determined by sentimental reasons but by very real considerations.

Eden had thus told the House that the United States, far from waging this war for any nebulous ideas or for the sake of Great Britain, was out to satisfy her very own interests.

In acknowledging this as a fact, Eden had to admit that he returned from Washington with changed ideas concerning the war in general and the post-war problems in particular. He added that the post-war problems, while holding in store great possibilities, were studded with difficulties the extent of which had so far been underrated.

Under these circumstances, it is pointed out in Berlin, it was only natural that Eden's report on his visit to Washington had been subjected to many restrictions especially since it had been explicitly stated in Britain already for some time that Eden's talks in Washington were meant as a first link in the chain of coming inter-allied discussions.

Eden declared that he had found the American people averse from returning to the former isolationist policy. He did not mention, of course, what price was asked by the present United States rulers for this change of policy and what Great Britain was willing to pay.

Eden's statement as regards the planned so-called "liberation" of the countries, now under the occupation of Germany and her Allies, was best being answered, so Berlin circles point out, by pointing to the terror raids, made by the Anglo-Saxon bombers against Paris and Antwerp as well as to the free hand given to the Soviets concerning the small States in Europe.

It was finally pointed out that the most remarkable point in Eden's speech had been his admission that the diplomatic relations with Vichy had been kept up for the sole purpose of preparing by agents the later invasion of French North Africa. German political circles duly registered this cynical admission as a further valuable contribution toward the settling of the question of the responsibility for this war.

Hidaka Reaches Ankara

Rokuro Hidaka, newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Rome arrived at Ankara on Thursday, reports an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Special Envoy Chen Will Visit Hospitals Of Army and Navy

Special Envoy Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China and his party will visit the Military Medical College, the Provisional Tokyo First Army Hospital and the Second Hospital attached to the Naval Medical College this morning. A luncheon under the joint sponsorship of the War and Navy Ministers will be held today in honor of the visiting grand envoy. At 2 p.m. Special Envoy Chen will meet the Japanese newspapermen. Shortly afterward, he will attend a tea party to be held at the Korakuen Garden, Koishikawa, under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

YOSHITOMI'S RITES HELD

Funeral Conducted at Nanking For Late Consul-General

Domei

NANKING, April 8.—In honor of the late Masaomi Yoshitomi, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy and concurrently Consul-General here, a funeral service was held according to the Shinto rites at the Japanese Embassy from 4 p.m. today by the Embassy and Consulate-General authorities. Mr. Yoshitomi died of typhoid fever here on April 6.

Among those who attended the services were Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Minister to China; Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the Nanking Government; Mayor Chou Hsueh-chang of Nanking; Axis diplomats and other dignitaries.

KAWABE CONFIDENT OF CRUSHING ENEMY

New Commander-In-Chief in Burma Area Says He Will Not Stop Until Victory Is Won

"The honor of shouldering an important wing of the War of Greater East Asia front having been conferred on me, I will lead my seasoned officers and men of a hundred battles to ultimate victory," said Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, the newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, in the course of an informal talk to the press at a certain base Friday, according to a Domei dispatch from Rangoon dated April 9.

Expressing his determination not to stop until the United States and Britain are brought to their knees, Lieutenant-General Kawabe stated:

Moved by Honor

"I am exceedingly moved by the honor of a life-time done me in being appointed to the command of officers and men of matchless valor and efficiency to shoulder an important wing of the War of Greater East Asia front, succeeding to a campaign in which my great predecessor has concentrated his consummate skill and super-abounding energy. I am awe-struck when I consider my small capacity but since I have been placed in charge of seasoned units of a hundred battlefields I feel surging through my old veins the hot blood of youth that would never stop until the ultimate victory is won, be it against the remnants of defeated enemy forces of India or be it those

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, April 10, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

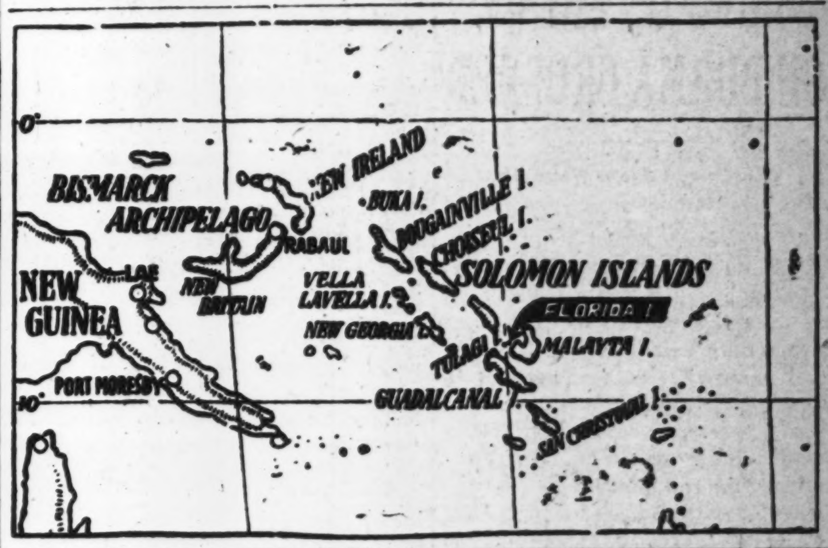
Burma Victory Effects Far-Reaching

ASAHI—The Anglo-Indian campaign to wrest back Burma which had been pursued with great persistence since December last year has been shattered with devastating thoroughness by the skilful strategy and valiant fighting of the Japanese Forces. The significance of this campaign is of the first magnitude and it may even be said that an epoch in the War of Greater East Asia has been marked off by it. The lasting glory of the brilliant achievement in surrounding and annihilating two divisions, the cream of the Anglo-Indian army, needs no expatiation but it may be mentioned that besides the numerical magnitude of the results gained there is the far-reaching strategic and political significance of the feat. In this sense, the enemy must be considered to have suffered an incalculable blow in this campaign.

First, that the enemy's counter-offensive in this area has been crushed. It has become clear to the enemy nations that a reopening of the Burma Route absolutely can not be hoped for. It follows that their hopes to use the Burma Route as a supply line to strengthen their bases in China and to bomb systematically Japan Proper have become distant. This is probably what hurts them the most. Their frequent attempts to penetrate our defensive wall in the Solomons and New Guinea with Australia as their base also is being obliterated each time, their furtive operations with aircraft carriers too merely serve to increase their losses before the solid might of our Navy's control of the sea and air, and they now have lost sight of where to start from and can only again continue to

(Continued on Page 2)

37 WARPLANES DOWNED; 1 CRUISER, 1 DESTROYER DESTROYED IN ASSAULT



Imperial Winged Units Hit Enemy Fleet in Large Formations

ATTACK ON APRIL 7

12 Ships Out of Group Sent To Bottom; 3 Crippled; Victory Overwhelming

Roaring down on an enemy fleet, Japanese Naval Air Units either sank or damaged 15 enemy warships and transports and shot down 37 enemy planes off Florida Island in the Solomon Group on April 7, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Friday.

The announcement reads as follows:

"Large formations of Japanese Naval Air Units on April 7 stormed an enemy fleet off Florida Island in the Solomon Group. The war results obtained and our damage are as follows:

"War results:

Sank—One cruiser, one destroyer, 10 transports.

Heavily damaged—Two transports.

Slightly damaged—One transport.

Shot down—37 enemy planes.

"Our damage:

Self-blasted—Six planes.

"(Note) This sea battle is called the Battle off Florida Island."

Overwhelming Victory

The persistent counter-attacks of the enemy in the Solomons, New Guinea and Burma areas have been repulsed by the Japanese Forces from time to time, although the enemy is concentrating its whole might on these areas in view of the fact that the development of the war situation there will decide the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Battle off Florida Island which was fought on April 7 was overwhelmingly in favor of the Japanese Navy Air Forces, as is always the case. As the communique of the Imperial Headquarters reveals, the Japanese Navy Air Forces sank one enemy cruiser, one destroyer and 10 transports and heavily damaged three enemy transports. In addition, our Navy warplanes shot down 37 enemy aircraft, while six Japanese planes self-blasted themselves. This means a ratio of more than six to one in the losses inflicted in planes.

Florida Island off whose waters an enemy fleet was stormed by Japanese Navy planes in large formations on April 7 is located at about 40 kilometers north of Guadalcanal Island of the Solomon Group. While its northern coast is a stretch of monotonous seacoast, the southern coast is more varied and sunny. Tulagi is located on the southern coast of Florida Island and is a good port. Its residents are Melanesians. Two-thirds of the whole island is covered by thick jungles. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia about 300 white men used to live there. Florida Island is the most culturally developed of the Solomon Group.

U.S. Admits Damage

That America suffered a crushing damage at Guadalcanal Wednesday is virtually admitted by the United States Navy Department, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated April 8.

A Washington report to the Argentine capital says that the United States Navy Department issued a communique in which it announced that on April 7 a large formation of Japanese warplanes attacked the American position on Guadalcanal and engaged the defending air force

(Continued on Page 2)

Hospital Ship Ural Maru Attacked By Enemy Bomber Off New Ireland

Vicious Attack Carried Out in Broad Daylight on April 3; Vessel Clearly Marked and Without Escort When Hit; Attempt Seen Deliberate

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 9.—Japanese hospital ship Ural Maru was bombed by an enemy plane on April 3 off New Ireland in the Bismarck Islands in broad daylight, it was revealed here today.

Although the hospital ship was damaged to some extent by a direct hit and near hits, the ship was able to navigate under its own power, it is learned.

The victimized hospital ship, clearly marked with the red cross on white ground was coursing at a point west of Kavieng in New Ireland at 4:50 p.m. on April 3, without any escort, when it was bombed by an enemy plane. Accordingly, it is indisputable that the enemy plane attacked the vessel with the full knowledge that it was a hospital ship.

The bombing of the hospital ship Ural Maru took place exactly one month after the hospital ship Manila Maru was torpedoed by an enemy submarine off Palau on March 4.

It is also recalled that on December 23 in 1941 at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia a Japanese hospital ship was shelled off Linguayen Bay from an enemy fortification.

The Ural Maru belongs to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and is a passenger ship registering 6,374 gross tons. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia it was engaged on the Japan-Manchoukuo run.

Setbacks Cause Brutality

The Anglo-American dreams of recapturing Burma and of retrieving their shattered fortunes in the South Pacific area have been crushed. In Burma, Anglo-Indian troops consisting of two divisions were completely annihilated by the Japanese Forces. The enemy thus has lost confidence in its ability to win victory through frontal attacking operations on Japan.

Harassed by the loud outcries of dissatisfaction raised by their nationals, the enemy has apparently chosen to carry out indiscriminate bombing and torpedoing of hospital ships and other inhuman acts. The unlawful bombing of the Ural Maru is only one instance of this. The deliberateness of the enemy's unjust and violent actions is seen in following incidents which have taken place within the past several months:

1. The Baikal Maru while sailing near Perak Island off the western coast of Malai on October 29, 1942, was threatened by an enemy submarine for about 30 minutes.

2. While entering Rangoon on January 4, 1943, the Arabia Maru was attacked by three enemy Consolidated planes. The weather then was fine and the visibility was good, but the ship saw near hits dropped around her about 10 meters away. There was not another Japanese ship in the area within a distance of 4,000 meters.

3. The America Maru was attacked by enemy planes near Rabaul on January 30 this year, while the weather was fine. No damage was done to it, however.

REFLOATING LINER GIVEN UP

U.S. Abandons Salvaging French Steamer Normandie

The refloating operation by the United States Government of the French luxury liner, Normandie, which was sunk in New York harbor due to fire, has been given up as it has been considered impossible to refloat the ship, according to a New York dispatch received in Buenos Aires by Domei on Thursday.

According to the harbor authorities, the bridge and all the other upper parts of the ship have been successfully refloated but as the hull is sinking more and more into the muddy water, the operation has been abandoned as hopeless.

Chou Asks for Cooperation

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—Emphasizing that the suspension of military notes will help unify the currency in China and thereby stabilize financial and economic conditions, Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai has appealed to the Chinese people for full cooperation with the National Government in the measures it will take to give the fullest effect to the Japanese step.

FESTIVAL BODY MEETS

Completes Preparations for Yasukuni Shrine Rites

All arrangements were completed for the coming Spring Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine at the meeting of the Grand Festival Committee, which was held on Friday.

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, chairman of the committee, and 30 Army and Navy committeemen met in conference from 9 a.m. at the Yasukuni Shrine Commemoration Hall and completed the discussion on the preparations for the Grand Festival to take place from April 23 to 28.

Li Named Amoy Mayor

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—The National Government recently issued an order changing the status of Amoy to a special municipality and announced the appointment of Li Szu-hsien as Mayor of the new municipal Government. The elevation of Amoy to the rank of a special municipality increases their number to eight. The others are Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and Hankow.

VICIOUS INFLATION CONFRONTED BY U.S.

Sweeping Rise in Prices Seen Unavoidable Despite Strong Measures

The United States is now confronted by vicious and unavoidable inflation despite the desperate attempts to arrest the inflationary avalanche with such measures as drastic cuts in the production of daily necessities and the introduction of a severe rationing system, all of which were brought about by the gigantic war production program inaugurated by the American Government, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

President Roosevelt recently vetoed a bill which was intended to raise the prices of agricultural products on the ground that the bill possessed inflationary characteristics. Following the veto of the aforementioned bill, President Roosevelt issued a presidential decree which called upon all American citizens to cooperate to avert the threat of inflation.

Simultaneously, President Roosevelt conferred upon Paul McNutt the power to control labor shifts, including the power to prohibit the transfer of occupation or the discontinuance of any work or business.

'New Deal' Only

The latest steps taken by President Roosevelt viewed as the manifestation of his determination to pursue the war with the aid of only "New Deal elements" since he ventured to vest such powerful authority in McNutt in spite of the strong opposition shown by the military authorities and the political circles against the chairman of the War Man-Power Commission.

The Presidential decree is in part as follows:

"The Presidential decree which I signed today is an order to 'Support our immediate warfront.' In order to do this, increases in the cost of commodities, increases in wages and additional income and property taxes, which will effect the cost of living will not be permitted unless such increases are proved absolutely necessary.

"The only way to support the warfront is by the immediate curtailment of tendencies among the American people to seek some excuse for not supporting the war.

"Unless the inclinations for non-support are wiped out, not only will the dreaded inflation become rampant but we will become disunited at this time when cooperation and unity are so necessary.

"Inflation cannot be evaded merely by setting ceilings in the amount of salaries or the cost of commodities, nor can it be stopped by putting into effect a rigid ration system."

Roosevelt Dictatorial

A Domei commentary declared that President Roosevelt is administering a dictatorial rule, surrounded by his New Deal co-conspirators, Paul McNutt of the War Man-Power Committee, Chester Davis of the Food Supply Board, Donald Nelson of the War Production Bureau and others.

The opposition seen in American political circles against the Roosevelt Administration are clearly illustrated by the fact that the legislatures of the central and western states are now deliberating on measures which would limit the presidential term of office of the United States to two terms or eight years.

The plans formulated by Donald Nelson of the War Production Bureau for the distribution of materials for the production of war supplies have aroused the dissatisfaction of the military authorities and the producers of the war supplies.

Furthermore, adverse criticism has emanated from the industrial circles of both the war and civil industries, and also from the agricultural world, against the labor mobilization plans laid out by Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Committee.

The labor mobilization project schemed by McNutt collided with the military mobilization, and in spite of the objections made by the military authorities, President Roosevelt stubbornly advocated the labor plans by issuing the aforementioned decree.

President Roosevelt's veto of Bankhead Bill which was proposed by the farm bloc, which represents the central power of the opposition faction, and his decree which disregarded the military authorities as well as the industrial and agricultural clearly show that the dissension and antagonism seen in American political circles are much graver than anticipated, and it is unquestionably evident that the threat of inflation is now about to sweep the nation.

Donates $100,000 to Nanking

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, April 9.—A sum of $100,000 collected from the 10 districts of the Su-huai area was donated to the National Government for military purposes by the Administrative Office of that area on March 30, the third anniversary of the National Government's return to Nanking. The Su-huai area donated $320,000 to the Government last year.

Calls on Hiranuma

Reciprocating his visit to Nanking last year as one of the Special Envoys from Japan, Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, who is now visiting here as a special envoy of his Government, visited Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, at his residence on Friday morning. Photo shows the Chinese statesman (left) acknowledging greetings with Baron Hiranuma.

DESIGNS OF ENEMY ON BURMA CRUSHED

(Continued from Page 1)

before the American Congress the other day, remarked:

"'Let us try not to forget the fact that Japan is in control today in the occupied regions of resources of materials much vaster than Germany controls. Let us try not to forget another important fact. The longer these resources are left with Japan, the stronger it will get. Each day passing adds to the responsibilities of both America and China.'

"The sentiment generally of the American officials and people seems to be approving of Mrs. Chiang's observations.

"The New York Times had the following comment to make:

"'The countries hostile to the Axis have got to play for the heaviest stakes in the Orient. The game is extremely simple. The countries hostile to the Axis are to decide whether Chungking can hold until they are ready for an attack against Japan. If by good luck they are the winners, their strategists may be counted upon to deal skillfully with the war situation by having the forces concentrated in Europe. If by ill luck they are the losers, that is to say if Chungking, its armies already weakened, looking starvation in the face, and with a general effect of affliction with all sorts of diseases, has decided that it cannot resist any longer the heavy pressure applied by Japan, then they will find themselves on the verge of the greatest catastrophe in all history.'

Time With Japan

"Prime Minister Curtin of Australia has for some time been taking every opportunity offering to complain in public that time is with Japan.

"The principle which has directed the countries hostile to the Axis in warlike operations is that of expanding armaments to a considerable degree while having the Soviet Union in Europe and Chungking in East Asia check and cut into the strength respectively of Germany and Japan and of engaging in large-scale counter-offensive operations against the Axis Powers when they get fully armed.

"The fall of all the American and British strategic bases in East Asia has led to a situation which finds America and Britain experiencing great difficulty in working out plans for an offensive against Japan. Such action is getting impossible geographically and chronogically.

"Chungking, the only hope of America and Britain, has of late become exhausted to a perceptible degree. It happens that it catches itself wondering what it is fighting for, a sense which is heightened by the unfurling in a very realistic manner of Japan's policy toward China.

"There was a time when America set out to have China do its bidding and to make its conquest of East Asia a reality at the cost of China.

"One can easily imagine the restlessness of America which finds itself in a position where it has but to rely upon Chungking to put a new face on the situation of the War of Greater East Asia and eventually to retrieve its own fortunes.

"The general war situation is such that America has a very relevant recognition of the fact that if Japan is to be attacked at all it must have Chungking kept alive by getting transfusions of blood administered to it.

America in Difficulty

"Now America is finding difficulty even in getting life-giving blood into Chungking.

"We have President Roosevelt telling Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek in the following vein:

"'There is no thought of wasting time in an attempt to get within striking distance of Japan by stepping from one islet in the Pacific to another. I have a full realization of the fact that as the war progresses it has become an urgent matter to turn China into a base from which to start action against Japan. All in the American Government are feeling that they owe it to themselves to make China an important starting point of action against Japan. As to aid to China, we have to employ the difficult method of getting it to Chungking from the southwest by means of airplanes. We must also see that the planes taking materials to Chungking carry the fuel for their return trips. The plain statement of the position is that the aid for China is as quick as God permits it to be.'

"America wishes to get blood into Chungking. It wishes to strengthen the air force it maintains in China. But it is at a loss. It cannot do much about the situation. It barely manages to get a few hundred tons of materials through to Chungking by planes. The day is gone when it could send considerable aid to Chungking by the Burma Road. That day is remembered by the Americans. Hence their clamor for a re-opening of the road.

"General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the American air force, was busy, making trips between India and Chungking, in order to see what was to be done to make this American desire a reality. The plan worked out by him was for the Indian army, operating from the west, and the Chungking army, operating from the north, to attack Burma at the same time. America was to see to supplying the Indian army for the duration of the action. It was to reward Chungking by keeping up a constant flow of materials to it over the Burma Road.

American Plan

"This plan of General Arnold's is essentially American. It would enrich America at the expense of India and Chungking.

"Chungking knows better than anybody else how urgent American aid is. The business which took Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek was to take the matter of aid to Chungking firmly with the leaders of the American Government.

"She has now seen President Roosevelt and other American leaders about aid to Chungking, and she talks as though America were responsible in getting to Chungking what American aid it wants. One will understand her feeling if one has the memory of what the Chungking army experienced at the hands of the Indian army in North Burma and along the border of Yunnan Province last year when the Japanese operations for the reduction of Burma were unfolding.

"The British Indian army used to receive its supplies of food and gasoline from Burma. It is important to it that Burma should be in British hands again.

"From last December the Indian army began action against the Japanese garrison in Burma. It became noticeably active in February of this year. Then there was American and British talk of recapturing Burma before the advent of the rainy season. Nothing has came out of this talk, as I have already stated.

"Incidentally Major-General Alan E. Hartley chief of staff of the British army in India, speaking of what he called the 'Burma campaign' on May 26, said that the action was for the defense of India and for no other purpose. 'I do not remember having seen anything in statements from authoritative quarters that suggested that the campaign had any other object,' he added.

"From his tone it is easy to see that there is much criticism of the 'Burma campaign' in the enemy camp."

MODEL PEACE ZONE IN CHINA IS SUCCESS

Pacification Campaigns Attain Remarkable Results; Areas Greatly Expanded

Remarkable progress has been made by China in its rural pacification campaign since its inauguration two years ago and President Wang Ching-wei's wish to set up model peace zones in Nanking-controlled areas and to bolster the national policy of peace and reconstruction has been speedily realized, according to a report issued by the International Publicity Board of Nanking.

In order that peace and order may be consolidated, and the people's living conditions positively ameliorated so that regional peace may be gradually extended and nation-wide peace realized at an early date, the National Government in July, 1941, inaugurated the Rural Pacification Commission. In the 20 months that elapsed since then, the rural pacification campaign has been adopted in increasing areas, and the results achieved have been most gratifying. In the history of the reconstruction of New China, therefore, the campaign must needs be given a most prominent and significant place, for with the successful launching of the rural pacification movement, a strong foundation has been laid for the building of a New China, and an assurance secured for ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Though only officially initiated in July, 1941, the Rural Pacification Movement was decided on at a meeting of the Central Political Council in May of that year. A commission was appointed, comprising of leaders in the party as well as in political and military organizations of the Government.

Kiangsu province, on account of its location as the pivotal area of the National Government, was accordingly chosen as the first area for the experimental launching of the pacification campaign, that is to say, for the building of model peace zones. An area encompassed by the Yangtze River in the north and the Nanking-Shanghai Railway in the south, comprising of portions of the districts of Changshu, Taichuang, Soochow, and Kiungshan was first mapped out, and the rural pacification campaign launched the rein. The work in this initial experimental area was most successfully completed by the end of 1941, when the campaign was extended to the adjacent districts of using and Kiangyin.

As a result of the experience gained in the first six months of the campaign, and in order to better facilitate the progress of the campaign, the Rural Pacification Commission introduced in January, 1942, a readjustment of the executive machinery of the campaign, which was entrusted to the various provincial governments. The work in Kiangsu was gradually extended to areas south of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

In July, 1942, the pacification campaign was carried further to the area southeast of Lake Tai, and included the districts of Fuhsien, Kiungshan Wukiang, Tsingpu, and Sungkiang in Kiangsu, and Kashing and Kahsien in Chekiang. In October, 1942, the work in this second major pacification area (southeast of Lake Tai) was extended to additional districts, including Haiyen, Pinghu and Naining in Chekiang, and Chinshan in Kiangsu. The completion of the campaign in this major area is due at an early date.

In August, 1942, a third major pacification area was established, comprising of the districts under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Special Municipality. The work in this third major area has also been divided into two stages, the first of which, carried out in the Nanhui, Fenghsien and Paichiao districts has been completed. The work has now been extended to other districts in the area.

The Rural Pacification Campaign, so successfully carried out in the first three areas, namely, the Soochow and neighboring districts in Kiangsu, the area southeast of Lake Tai, and the Shanghai Special Municipality, will be gradually extended to all areas under the National Government, so that eventually, absolute peace and order will be established throughout the areas under the National Government, and the complete realization of nation-wide peace will be effected at an early date. The campaign will shortly be carried forward to a fourth major area, namely, the special administrative districts in Eastern Chekiang.

The successful completion of the rural pacification campaign in the first areas in which the campaign was launched, may be gauged from the increase in population and in agricultural produce therein. That the major objectives of the consolidation of peace and order and the improvement of the people's livelihood have been fully achieved in these pacification areas has been fully proved by conditions now existing in the districts concerned.

With China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, the importance for the maintenance of peace and order in the rear lines has been all the more enhanced, and the role played by the Rural Pacification Movement has assumed greater significance. In addition to its primary objectives of peace maintenance and the improvement of living conditions, the Rural Pacification Movement also carries with it the important mission of instilling into the masses in the rural districts a true appreciation of the significance of China's participation in the war, and the successes achieved in the past twenty months augur well for the complete realization of the objectives of the movement.

Large Enemy Fleet in Coral Sea Defeated Through Sheer Courage

Commander of Aircraft-Carrier Describes Heroic Feats of Imperial Airmen Which Resulted in Sinking of 33,000-Ton Saratoga

Reconnaissance planes played a very important role in the Battle of the Coral Sea to aid in smashing the strong enemy fleet made up of two aircraft carriers, one battleship and several cruisers and destroyers.

The following account by Domei of the feats achieved by the reconnaissance planes was told by the commander of an aircraft carrier from which they operated:

In the early morning of May 8, the second day of the Battle of the Coral Sea, reconnaissance planes took off to look for the enemy.

At 6:30, they discovered an enemy fleet made up of one battleship, two aircraft-carriers and a number of cruisers and destroyers. The information of the discovery flashed back at once.

Combat planes ready for action on our aircraft-carrier took off immediately for the spot.

A violent squall was blowing in the Coral Sea, and visibility was exceedingly low. The course of the combat planes was through the storm.

It was not long before they observed a Japanese reconnaissance plane. It was the plane piloted by Chief Warrant Officer XX, who had discovered the enemy fleet. It was returning to the aircraft carrier after performing its duty.

The plane had been due for a long time. It had remained in the air until its supply of fuel became dangerously low. Would its fuel supply last long enough to permit it to reach the aircraft carrier? This was the thought which occurred to the pilots of the combat planes.

The reconnaissance plane neared gradually. Suddenly it turned and dipped its wings two or three times. It was clear that the occupant of the plane wanted to lead the way of the combat planes to where he had spotted the enemy.

The chief warrant officer was not thinking about his fuel which had practically been exhausted. His preoccupation was how to have the combat planes reach the enemy in time.

The reconnaissance plane went back in the direction from which it came. The combat planes followed.

Presently the enemy fleet came into view. By this time the reconnaissance plane had been losing its speed considerably. Its fuel was gone.

Suddenly it turned toward one of the enemy vessels and the next moment, it crashed into the bridge of the vessel.

The combat planes reached over the main body of the enemy fleet.

There was the 33,000-ton aircraft-carrier Saratoga, pride of the American navy, in the fleet. Our combat planes concentrated their attack on this ship. Bomb after bomb dropped from low altitudes to hit the enemy vessel. Soon, the bridge and the decks of the Saratoga were enveloped in black smoke, which soon turned reddish. Then, there was a sudden explosion, and the giant enemy aircraft carrier swiftly disappeared beneath the surface of the sea.

The plane commanded by First Lieutenant XX which sealed the fate of the Saratoga was attacked by a group of enemy planes which had managed to take to the air during the melee. In the fierce fight which ensued, the officer was wounded in the right eye. In spite of his wounds he flew back to our aircraft-carrier to report the sinking of the Saratoga. He dropped dead as soon as he had finished his report to the commander of our carrier.

GERMAN HOCKEY ELEVEN TO PLAY ALL-KANTO TEAM

Varsity Stars Favored to Win At Y.C.A.C. Field; Handball Game Also On

A heavy sports program has been arranged for this week-end at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi when one hockey practice, two hockey games and a handball match is scheduled to be played. Today, from 3:30 p.m., the German first hockey eleven will hold practice while on Sunday from 11 a.m. sharp, they will see action against the powerful All-Kanto squad. The German seconds will then take the field from 1 p.m. against the Nippon Hockey Association officials while the Y.C. and A.C. handball team will offer competition to the German handball squad an hour later.

In the hockey game against the All-Kanto squad the Germans will encounter stiff opposition as the visitors will present a formidable line-up that includes the pick of present and past varsity stars. In this match the vistors are strongly favored to win.

A close game should result when the seconds take on the hockey officials in the afternoon tilt as both teams are considered to be evenly matched.

In the handball match, the Germans, in preparation of their inter-port against the Kobe Germans next week, will be fielding their strongest line-up and the opposing team, composed of Y.C. and A.C. players is expected to be over-powered.

The following players are asked to turn out:

Hockey firsts: Vogt. Edgar Levedag, O Burmester (captain). Bellstedt. Dr. Engel. P. Fehlen. J. G Schuette. Edu Levedag. Pekrun. Dohm, W. Schuette. **Referee:** Mr. Glombik.

Hockey seconds: Harriss. L. Fachtmann. Arnold. Correns. Bergman. Ackenhausen. Henn. Sonnenschein. Moiser. Wilsing Piper.

German Handball: Mosaner. M. Fachtmann, Meier. Horn. O. Schmidt. Koeger. Speringer. Hemple. Oemichen. A. Bernstein. R. Bernstein.

Y.C. and A.C. Handball: Ketel. Niggemann. Weiss. Agajan. Soff. Rapp. Krajewic. Meitschke. Luedde-Neurath. Harriss. Planas.

Aka Aura Is Bombed By Army Air Units

(Continued from Page 1)

accurate. All the bombs hit the meeting point of the V-shape target and enwrapped that area in a mass of flames. Blazing flames shot up. The enemy had its planes in a protected area shaped like a square with one side off. As one plane in the protected area caught fire, the flames spread to the next, and to the next.

"By our superior bombers, the enemy's strategy of protection was useless. The enemy's anti-aircraft battery at the eastern side of the airfield was silent. As the planes were on their way away from the objective, they saw 32 enemy anti-aircraft shells explode in the air. Too late, it didn't do any good now!

"Thick black smoke, apparently burning gasoline, arose from three places, from the northwest, southwest, and southeast of the airfield. Deep red flames danced around the bases of these columns of smoke. X minutes later, the air-field was covered by smoke and dust and disappeared into the bottom of death. Not even one enemy fighter arose to challenge our planes; the enemy base was given a knockout blow."

MEASURES TO BOOST WAR POWER STUDIED

Greater East Asia Construction Council Meets; Tojo and Aoki Address Session

Measures for the increasing of the total fighting power of Greater East Asia were discussed at the seventh general meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m. Friday. It was the first meeting since the last session held six months ago on November 13, last year.

The Chairman of the Council, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the various Ministers of State and the various Committee members attended the meeting to discuss the new developments in the construction of Greater East Asia. After an address by Prime Minister Tojo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and the representatives of the Army and Navy reported concerning the policies in the various areas in Greater East Asia.

The Government then presented the topics to be studied by the Council, points concerning the important resources in Greater East Asia such as minerals, fibers, and foodstuffs. After an explanation by the Government and after questions were asked and answered the meeting was closed at 3 p.m.

It was further decided that questionaires presented by the Government will hereafter be studied in department meetings.

Concerning the meeting the Board of Information issued the following announcement at 3 p.m. Friday.

"The seventh meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council was held at 1 p.m. today, April 9, at the Prime Minister's official residence. From the Government side, Chairman Tojo, the various Ministers of State and the various Committee members attended. After an address by Prime Minister Tojo, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki and the authorities of the Army and Navy presented their reports concerning the policies in the various areas in Greater East Asia. Following that an explanation of and questions and answers to the new topics presented by the Government took place, and the meeting closed at 3 p.m.

"The new points to be studied concern the development and utilization of important resources in Greater East Asia (minerals, fibers, foodstuffs etc.) with the objective the strengthening and increasing of total fighting power. The topics are expected to be studied in departmental meetings."

15 Warships Are Sunk Or Damaged by Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

in a battle. A San Francisco broadcast report amplies the information as follows:

"A large Japanese air unit came attacking and went after its objectives in total disregard of the American fighter squadron. The Navy Department, however, is withholding all details as to damage or casualties in order to protect strategic secrets."

This is generally considered an admission on the part of the United States that the Americans suffered severe damage in this battle.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

grope around in the dark.

In contrast to that our defensive wall is more solid than ever, and an advantageous position from where we can strike out positively against India Australia, and against Chungking at any time has been completed. It is worth noting especially that as a result we have gained time, that which is most important in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The superiority of the Japanese over the enemy has been established. It cannot but influence the situation politically. There is no doubt that the Burmese and other peoples within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will increase their confidence in Japan. That the people of Chungking will complain more bitterly about the failure of American and British aid to reach them is certain. They are already wavering in their determination to resist Japan as Japan's new policy toward China develops. As for India, it will awaken to the situation, now that America and Britain have shown themselves incapable of doing anything about Burma.

The leadership of the American and British war effort has now been called into question. One result of this is an increase in the anxiety of Australia.

It must be remembered that the very brilliant results which have been achieved by the Japanese in the present campaign were made possible by the courageous manner in which they fought against their difficulties which were formidable beyond dreaming.

Kawabe Confident Of Crushing Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

of Chungking. The same blood of youth makes me feel as if I should like to shout: 'Nothing can stop me until our foes are brought to their knees.

"Coming to this country, becoming familiar with the exhilarating atmosphere of a rising nation and observing the simplicity of the East Asiatic people of Burma, I am filled with the feeling that it was not for nothing that the great Japanese ideals of co-prosperity and happiness for all races have reached out to this land and this people.

"The upright and zealous leaders of this country will infuse glorious and eternal national life to Burma before long. Let me express with my officers and men our readiness to give every cooperation and support to the work that is before these Burmese leaders, and at the same time my hope that the people of Burma will subordinate all personal or private interests to the cause of solidarity for the achievement of the great work before them, developing to the full their traditional sense of patriotism.

Thanks Burmese

"In conclusion, let me express my profound thanks to the people of Burma for the cooperation they have given and are giving our offensive and defensive forces, surmounting all difficulties and stinting no sacrifice, and my earnest hope that they will continue hereafter with greater energy than ever to move with us as of one mind to win through the War of Greater East Asia construction."

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PEOPLE OF YUNNAN HELP NIPPON DRIVES

Mountaineers of District Refuse To Cooperate With Chiang Forces

The Japanese Forces which have pierced into northern Yunnan Province have secured the complete and undivided cooperation of the mountaineers in this district whose fierceness and refusal to pledge their assistance to the Chungking regime has, in the past, been the source of grave concern to Chiang Kai-shek, writes a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent who accompanied the troops. The article follows:

"The Taiying River starting at the foot of Kaolikan mountain and winding through mountains and valleys flows into the Irrawaddy River. Through the valley from Tengyueh to Bhamo, north of Burma covering 300 kilometers passed a road used by caravans some 670 years. Over this route, too, Marco Polo trekked when he travelled from Peking to Burma entrusted with a special mission by Kublai Khan. This area is still inhabited by the most primitive tribes and is also a breeding ground of malaria. Somewhere over this caravan route, the civilizations of the east and west met.

Cross Rocky Mountain

"After three and half hours walk, we crossed over a rocky mountain and came upon the source of the Taiying River. In Tengyueh we were still wearing winter clothes, but after arriving here we found the climate as hot as summer. All the mountains lining the river were barren. With the rainy season in June, all the fields along the river become inundated and water dashing precipitously from the mountain valley overflow the narrow river bed. Still, as it was still the dry season, the bed of the river was dry and carpeted with white pebbles. There was no visible signs of vegetation.

"Going through a village and crossing over steep Chinchu Pass, we came upon a wide basin, transformed into a delta by the Taiying River. Papaya and banana trees were growing prosperously in the delta. The rice produced there is of the best. The soldiers ate their stomachfull at this place. We were informed that the rice fields in this area had never been fertilized, testifying to the richness of the soil. Just before we resumed our march, we saw a flock of peacocks flapping into the air and some sixty or seventy white-headed cranes, in symmetrical formations, heading for the north. They suddenly broke their formations and began to circle overhead when they saw us. They somehow reminded us of the ancient story that Minamoto Yoshiie found the enemy troops lying in ambush when a flock of wild geese in the vicinage flew up from the bush to betray their positions.

"The caravan route criss-crosses the river, hugging close to the foot of the mountain. The stone-paved road in the construction of which 4,000 years' labor had been put in by the Annamites is re-inforced by stone steps at precipitous slopes. Tall, huge thickly-foliaged trees line both sides of the road, promising coolness and peaceful rest to weary travelers. It is commonly rumored that they were planted by the caravans several hundreds of years ago.

Busy Before War

"Before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the caravan road was a busy scene, some 30 to 50 camels accompanied by 200 to 300 coolies passing over the road every day. Commonly one coolie led five camels loaded with 50 to 60 kilograms of pack. Caravans used for transportation purpose were placed under the management of a big boss who, by employing numerous coolies and by raising camels, engaged in trade as a commission-merchant. On the backs of camels, clothing materials were carried from Paoshan to Burma and daily necessities from Burma to Tengyueh and Paoshan. The trip from Bhamo to Tengyueh took one whole week and, as there were no villages, the caravan traders used to sleep on the roadside sentineled by massive trees.

"The caravans were beset with two fears: bandit attacks and furious downpours of rain. Not allowed to carry arms, they were often attacked by bandits. In the rainy season it was not seldom that all the load on the backs of camels had to be taken down and put on rafts while camels had to cross the treacherous flood which came up to their necks. In spite of all these dangers, even women were found in the caravan, riding on palanquins. While marching, we witnessed an amiable scene of a bride with her face veiled, riding on the back of a camel.

"There are no horse-drawn vehicles on this route but we came across three automobiles in the villages along the river. Two of them, both Italian-made, were found at the house of a village headman in Sincheng, 80 kilometers south of Tengyueh. They were both damaged and out of use. We were informed that the same village headman had bought them in Burma. They were brought to Sincheng, by first disassembling them. The third car is owned by another village headman who is said to have purchased it in Rangoon and drove it as far as Bhamo. At present he cannot use it as he is not able to obtain new accessories. There cars introduced the symbol of modern civilization to the quaint regions which remained undeveloped for many centuries.

"Along the caravan route, a magnificent automobile highway, six meters wide was under construction before the outbreak of the current war. This highway is none other than the one that the Chungking regime was building for the last four years to make it an auxiliary supply route to the Burma road. Chungking is said to have urged the Yunnan officials to enlist labor compulsorily for the construction of the road. The construction was to have been completed by the end of last year, but the enterprise was postponed with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"On a certain day in March the Japanese Forces occupied the village in Kankai Basin. On the occasion, the villagers set up an altar in each household and hanging a large mirror over the altar burned incense. They served water to the Japanese, the symbol of purification, according to their centuries-old custom. We were told that they had conducted this most solemn ceremony to welcome the Japanese. When I visited Tao Pao-ku, an influential man in the village, I was treated to a payaya served by an old woman who spoke Japanese fluently. We were very much surprised to hear Japanese spoken by an old woman in such a remote region. We were then told that some 38 years ago Mr. Tao's grandfather, Tao Au-jen went to Japan taking his twenty year-old wife with him and studied at the Hosei University. His wife, now 56, while in Tokyo learned Japanese embroidery at a women's school and upon returning she introduced it into her village. We met another woman who also sojourned in Japan some 38 years ago. She also entertained us most heartily and warmly. Mr. Tao, upon returning to this village, had invited several Japanese men and women to have them introduce Japanese culture to his village. Chioka Iwamoto was employed by the village headman with a monthly salary of 1,000 rupee, while Mr. Koishi trained 1,000 private soldiers owing allegiance to the headman.

Troubled by Mosquitoes

"The villagers are continuously troubled by mosquitoes which are rampant in that vicinity. Even in winter, the mosquitoes do not cease their attacks, and during the rainy season they double their strength, buzzing noisily and annoyingly. If anyone is bitten by a mosquito the effect becomes apparent within 40 minutes. The first symptom is like that of dysentery patient, but gradually his brain is affected and he becomes almost like an insane person or a somnambulist.

"The banks of the Taiying River is inhabited by three tribes, the Thais, Hans and mountain gypsies. Some 190 hamlets inhabited by more than 1,000 mountain gypsies are scattered along the Burma-Yunnan border. They still maintain their primitive customs and are greatly feared by other tribes. The Hans who live in the mountains have their hair done up in the 'Chonmage' (the hair-style used in Japan by men before the Meiji Era). Their weapons are bows and arrows. The subjugation of these savage inhabitants was attempted many times by Yunnan without much success.

"The mountain gypsies who continuously rebuffed Yunnan and operations against them are willingly and heartily extending their cooperation to the Japanese soldiers. When the Japanese soldiers who, on March 13, occupied Tapingchich without bloodshed, held a mass meeting, Pai Yo-wen, representing over 80 hamlets, attended it and solemnly read the pledge of cooperation on behalf of his fellow mountaineers. Thus, the glorious influence of the Japanese is reaching even into this way-cut regions."

For Defense of Burma

Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government inspecting the military cadets undergoing rigorous training to defend Burma now that their country has been assured of complete independence within this year by the Prime Minister of Japan, General Hideki Tojo.

Germany Perfects Defense Measures Against 'Terrorizing' Air Attacks

Unexcelled Equipment Contributes to Efficiency of Planes and Anti-Aircraft Batteries; Citizens Join Soldiers at Guns

The evolution of aviation has given modern warfare a new weapon. At the beginning of 1940, however, the British turned this weapon into an instrument for terrorizing the civilian population. The exclusive purpose of aerial warfare properly conducted is to strike effectively at the enemy's fighting forces, to cut his lines of communication and to smash his industrial plants and bases of raw material.

Terrorizing raids, on the other hand, aim at cracking the morale and paralysing the resisting power of the civilian population with a view to undermining the strength and breaking the back of the armed forces.

Terror attacks from the air are equally characteristic of Britain's conduct of the war, as Britain's second hunger blockade and her attempts to disintegrate Germany's fighting spirit by propaganda. Warfare of this kind is a calculated violation of all international agreements concluded for the purpose of sparing the civilian population and of directing hostilities exclusively against the military strength of belligerent powers.

Outrageous Methods Despised

Intending to prevent for all time, methods of conducting war which are an outrage upon every decent conception of humanity, Chancellor Hitler, between his assumption of power and the outbreak of the present war, tried several times to bring about an international agreement, prohibiting the inclusion of the civilian population in aerial warfare. He would even have consented to vetoing bombing altogether.

Nevertheless his efforts in this direction proved fruitless for the simple reason that England, aware of her military weakness, turned down his suggestions. Her leaders were confident that in the event of a war the conquest of the Reich could easily be accomplished by indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population. For this reason, Germany in peacetime had already made every preparation in order to frustrate the enemy's designs of terrorization from the air or at least to reduce its effects to a minimum.

This article is to give an idea of Germany's defense measures. In the first place a distinction must be drawn between the active and the passive defense. The active defense falls to the anti-aircraft batteries and to the fighter aircraft. The Reich is protected from air attacks by a large number of light and heavy anti-aircraft batteries, searchlight and air-barrage batteries. In the centers of the armament industry, in large cities and in densely populated areas anti-aircraft batteries are massed in particularly large numbers.

Equipment Unsurpassed

The equipment of the German anti-aircraft artillery with modern guns and instruments makes it unsurpassed in the world. The high figures of enemy aircraft destroyed during attacks on German residential districts prove the truth of this statement. From the outbreak of the war until the end of January 1943, no fewer than 8,962 machines were brought down by anti-aircraft batteries.

The German anti-aircraft artillery closely cooperates with the fighter squadrons of the Luftwaffe. In view of the fact that the enemy's terror attacks are almost always carried out at night, night fighting has reached a high degree of perfection.

Thanks to the high standard of German aircraft production, the crews have first-class machines and various kinds of modern appliances at their disposal, all of which make the night fighter a truly formidable weapon. A telling proof of the success of German fighters in bringing down enemy aircraft is to be found in the communiques of the German High Command.

It goes without saying that night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries are in close cooperation and supplement each others' activities. When an air attack is reported, the fighter takes off to engage the enemy. The anti-aircraft artillery stands by day and night and is always ready to open fire within a few seconds. Fighters, of course, can go into action in spaces far beyond the range of the anti-aircraft guns. They take off to intercept the enemy before he can penetrate into the territory of th Reich and either destroy him or force him to turn tail.

Artillery Main Defense

To a certain extent the fighter is dependent upon weather conditions, while anti-aircraft batteries can roar into action in the foulest weather. Thus the main burden of the active defense rests on the anti-aircraft artillery. It alone can put up a terrific barrage of shells to protect the targets selected by the enemy and can force him to withdraw.

A successful active defense, however, does not only depend upon weapons and instruments. The crews, manning aircraft and guns, matter most of all. Victory depends upon a high standard of training and on the qualities of the anti-aircraft gunner and fighter pilot.

The active defense is not always able to prevent enemy raiders from penetrating into Germany, dropping bombs on residential quarters and terrorizing the civilian population. It can only break the force of the attack. Here the passive defense comes into play, its task being to take precautionary measures and to render assistance during or after an air-raid.

Preparations were set afoot long before the outbreak of the war in order to be ready for any emergency. The task of instructing the nation falls to that exceedingly competent organization, known as the "Reichsluftschutzbund" (Reich Air Defense League). Thanks to this organization, people in Germany have been taught how to act when an "alert" sounds, how to deal with incendiary bombs and how to prevent fires from spreading. Air raid shelters have been built all over Germany.

Police Render Assistance

On the outbreak of the present war a corps of special constables was formed under air-defense regulations. Well equipped and trained, this police force renders assistance during bombing raids and prevents further damage. The national socialist party also has an excellent auxiliary rescue service which is scattered everywhere, ready to render immediate help. Besides, the Government has passed laws regulating the granting of compensation for damages caused by bombing.

Perhaps the most important factor in passive defense is the inner strength of the German nation, a strength, born of the national socialist spirit and expressing itself in mutual helpfulness and unselfishness. The German cities were not unprepared when British bombers began their terror attacks.

Generally speaking, the air-raid precautions proved their value in many bombing attacks on residential districts. Police, fire-brigades, organizations for the maintenance of supplies and special constables have done and are doing splendid work despite the constant calls made for their help. The municipal authorities have ably tackled the problems of sending food to bombed areas and of housing the homeless. The national socialist people's welfare organization distributes linen, clothes and shoes among those who have been bombed out of their homes. The spirit of these people is magnificent and there is no declining of morale. On the contrary, men and women have banded themselves together to form a fighting community. The will to win the war is stronger than ever before.

Enemy Tactics Fail

Thus the heavy and indiscriminate bombing of German cities in the spring and summer of 1943 utterly failed to affect adversely the conduct of the war, thanks to the splendid cooperation of the various organizations and public services, not to mention the magnificent behaviour of the civilian population.

The spirit of the German soldiers on the fighting line also animates the home front. The anti-aircraft artillery is being constantly reinforced and improved as to guns and appliances. The efficiency of the fighter squadrons increases daily, a fact which is due to the new types of aircraft now being turned out and to an improved air strategy.

In addition, the civilian population is now in the front line, having undertaken the manning of auxiliary anti-aircraft batteries. These home anti-aircraft batteries, as they are called, underwent their baptism of fire long ago. Some of them can register great successes in driving off or bringing down enemy raiders. These home anti-aircraft batteries reveal perhaps most plainly the strong will to win or die that animates the German people.

Young lads who are not yet of military age, munition workers who are not with the fighting forces because their job is to forge the weapons and men who are unfit for active military service, are to be found shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers manning the guns that are to blow the British raiders from German skies.

It is true that in spite of all these precautions, terrorizing attacks from the air cannot be wholly eliminated. It is only possible to reduce their effects to a minimum. All the same, England will never win the war by this aerial warfare which incidentally is a poor substitute for the second front which is being clamored for by the anti-Axis camp in the hope of breaking Germany's resisting power on the Eastern Front.

On October 25, 1942, Secretary of the British Air Ministry Captain Harold Balfour stated that there was no other way of attacking Germany except by bombing her cities. A double blow would thus be struck at the German people. Its morale would be cracked and the German industry would be hard hit. People in bombed areas, however, have shown that the terror attacks of the enemy can not shatter their morale and the damage done to the German industry is negligible. After the heaviest air attacks yet experienced, at least 90 per cent of the factory workers were ready for work the next day.

The nation is united as never before. Its will to win is stronger than ever before. Terror, as we have seen, can never be a decisive factor in this titanic conflict. A country, however, which resorts to such means of conducting the war sows the seeds of a smouldering hate in a Europe whose ruins will never cease to clamor for revenge. Thus, England by her own fault will be excluded for all time from the community of nations that will form the Europe of the future.

CURTIN AGAIN FLAYS ANGLO-U.S. DEFEATS

Australian Premier Reminds Anti-Axis Camp of Japanese Victories

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia flayed the anti-Axis policies in the Pacific with a volley of bitter resentments on the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines and again emphasized the importance of the Pacific warfare, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

However, Prime Minister Curtin's verbal attacks against the anti-Axis policy of concentrating the brunt of the anti-Axis war strategies on continental Europe, a policy which was agreed upon at the Casablanca Conference, are only repetitions of his past complaints.

The Australian Prime Minister forlornly declared that the first anniversary of the fall of the American fortress at Bataan only brings back memories of a series of sad defeats, and is a reminder of the fact that the anti-Axis forces have continually lost opportunities to establish footholds to retaliate against the furious Japanese advances.

Moreover, he declared that the anti-Axis forces were successively caught unawares and unprepared at the Philippine Islands, Singapore (now Shonan), Dutch East Indies, and Rabaul in New Britain Island under the fierce advances of the invulnerable Japanese Forces that followed their every thrust with more violent and smashing onslaughts.

"Now that the anti-Axis forces have lost their chances for retaliations it will take longer to strike back and subdue the Japanese Forces," he complained.

"Ever since the outbreak of the European hostilities, Australia has sacrificed her peace and security in order to cooperate with the anti-Axis nations in defeating the Axis forces. Therefore, Australia would be justified in believing that endeavors will be made by the anti-Axis leaders to save the Pacific from becoming a 'lost war-horizon' for the ultimate victory of this war which will be decided in the Pacific."

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BEAUTY IN JAPANESE FANS

By KIYC-YE NAKAMURA

Man is by nature a devotee of things of beauty. His devout sense of aestheticism is derived from his connate aspiration to make the life beautiful—a thing of joy and of elegance. The Japanese people have always been inclined to make the life a source of material and sublime grace. To a Japanese, his home is not merely a place of residence, but also the abode of his intuitive urge for simple elegance.

In order to break the monotony of material existence, he tries to create an artistic atmosphere around him. So he decorates the alcove of his living room by arranging a bunch of flowers in a pleasing manner, and increases the simple elegance of his surroundings by performing tea ceremony. He enjoys the spell of art by looking at hanging pictures. In fact, he believes in the time-honored saying that "art is life and life is art."

Lure of Fans

Consequently, it is not unnatural that he should take pains to beautify even such a small object as fan. Japanese fans have an attractive lure of their own, which has been recognized by the art-lovers of other countries. To what extent the spirit of aestheticism is reflected in a Japanese fan can be appreciated from the following poem in the Shu-yi Wakashu.

Making myself a fan
In summer time
And a brazier in winter drear,
I wish I could draw near
That heartless woman!

Certain quarters are of the opinion that the fan was originally invented in China, and that it was later imported into this country when Japan began to import and assimilate the culture of the continent. But a string of historical facts tends to indicate that the fan was invented in Japan.

For instance, in the Sung Dynasty, the Chinese people called the folding fan "Japanese fan," thereby expressing their regret that such an object had not been made by them.

During the Tokugawa Shogunal period, there arose a number of Japanese scholars of Chinese classics, with the result that fresh mixed opinions were expressed in regard to the origin of the fan. Fortunately enough, Yoshitada Nishimura, in his book, Oh-ghi no Ki (Book of Fans), asserts that "when the Empress Jingu led her expedition to Chosen, Takenouchi-no-Sukune presented her with a fan he had ordered to be specially made, and that during the reign of the Emperor Tenchi a hermit named Toyomaru of Tamba had made an expanding fan which he presented to the Emperor."

In the ninth volume of the Manyoshu (oldest collection of Japanese verses) the following significant poem appears:

I wonder if summer lasts for e'er,
And winter too;
Though clad in fur,
You have always a fan
Living in a mountain far.

This verse was dedicated to Prince Oshikabe by an anonymous poet, and it is the only one in the whole collection that makes a reference to the fan. It is not clearly known whether the fan mentioned is a round one or an expanding one. Suffice it to say that there were different kinds of fans at the time of the Emperor Daigo's reign (898-930).

The existence of different types such as oh-ghi (expanding or folding fan) and uchiwa (round fan), is well explained in the Wamyo Ruishu Sho (Book of Japanese Names), which was edited by Minamoto-no-Shitagou in behalf of the fourth princess in the Yencho era (1583-1590).

There are some old fans on which are reproduced famous Buddhist scriptural passages. The most famous among them are those preserved in the Shitennoh-ji of Osaka and in the Itsukushima Shrine of Aki. There is a fan in the former place the scriptural text on which is said to have been written by Prince Shohtoku; but the fan is not, in reality, so old, nor does it appear to have been made in such a warlike age as the Kamakura period.

Fan Pictures

Judging, however, from its beautiful design and the elegant calligraphy, it can be regarded as a work of the Heian period. Many old fans have pictures on them, the subjects of which are mostly taken from such old tales as the Ghenji Monogatari and the Ise Monogatari, and they represent usually young men and women talking with each other.

Their salient characteristic points are that the paper used as material is torinoko, which is bedaubed with mica dust, that they are ornamented with gold and silver leaves and dust, and with bladed foils, and that there are many continuous patterns resembling streamlets or scumbled waves. Many of these old fans are preserved in the Itsukushima Shrine, where one of rare old summer fans is also to be seen. All these fans have been designated national treasures.

The winter and summer fans which came into vogue in the effeminate Heian culture period underwent changes when Yoritomo established the Kamakura Shogunate. The virile samurai spirit of that time came to be reflected in the construction of fans, too. As a result, the oya-bone (main frames) of the fans were made stronger and metal oya-bone called kagami-omote bone, came into vogue. This naturally necessitated an alteration in the ornamental designs of them. In the Kamakura period, the Takiguchi officers used to have artificial flowers and dangling strings as ornaments, which became a fashion in the subsequent ages. It was usual to put an armorial insignia or a family crest on the spot of the main frame from which the strings hung loosely. This indicates that in the Kamakura period a thorough attempt was made to make fans look stronger—an attempt which came into being as a national reaction to the elegant culture of the Heian age.

Warlike Impression

The fan used as a target for Nasu-no-yoichi to shoot, making him famous as a skilful archer at the battle off Yashima, had the ground all red.

A fan mounted on a scarlet paper with the main frames all open-worked and black-lacquered gives one the impression of an impressive scarlet-threaded suit of armour called hiodoshi-no-yoroi. It is natural that such a gay and gorgeous coloured fan was liked by the samurai in the Kamakura period. This kind of fan and the all scarlet fans were the first step toward the later growth of gun sen (military fan).

While this kind of fan became fashionable, a fan quite different in the get-up began to appear among court circles. The latter was called tsuma-kurenai no oh-ghi (a fan scarlet toward the edge). Such fans with sutras written on the paper as seen in the famous ones treasured at the Shitenno-ji Temple, Osaka, or in the white-grounded fans found in the womb of the wooden statue of the Buddha of the Seiryu-ji Temple or in those depicted in the picture scrolls of the period were also used as summer fans.

Therefore, the all scarlet fan and the all open-work framed one cannot be said to have been the only fans used in the Kamakura period, but such kinds of fans were, to say exactly, outstanding among the other kinds of fans, so that they deserve to be regarded as the characteristic fans of the Kamakura period.

Muromachi Period

The long tradition of fans, which had continued from the Heian period down to the Yoshino Dynasty for nearly five hundred years, was compelled to undergo an epochal change in its form in the Muromachi period. The introduction of Zen Buddhism from China made the military caste revive their taste for things continental.

Just then it so happened that Chinese fans of the Yuan and Ming Dynasties were brought over to Japan, and they admirably suited the taste of the Japanese people. It is an admitted fact that the introduction of Chinese fans motivated a striking change in the constructional pattern of Japanese fans. In view of this exotic influence, the continental technique of wrapping up the minor frames in ground paper came to be incorporated, thereby doing away with the hitherto traditional trait of the Japanese summer fan.

However, as it is known that Japanese fans were first taken to China, it would not be inappropriate to say that those continental fans which were imported into Japan in the Muromachi period were improvements on the earlier Japanese ones. In some Chinese books, which were published between the latter part of the North Sung Dynasty and the beginning of the South Sung Dynasty, mention is made of the importation of Japanese fans. And during the Ming Dynasty huge numbers of Japanese fans found their way into China.

Wrapped Up Frames

Also Japanese fans were presented to the Chinese envoys to the Ashikaga Shogunate. The continent improved on them by devising the technique of "wrapped-up framing." According to this method, the minor ribs are not pasted onto one sheet of ground paper, but wrapped up with two sheets of paper from both sides. As a natural result, the side view of the upper part of the fan becomes much wider. This is the so-called Chinese suyehiro (wider at end) fans, which replaced the Japanese hioh-ghi and became a vogue in the winter season and during court ceremonies.

In opposition to suyehiro, another new type called shizume-ori appeared in the Muromachi period. In folded condition, the side view of this fan appears narrower at top, for the two outside main frames are made bending toward inside at the upper part. This is similar in shape to the present-day fan. Although these two kinds were the new types of fans devised in the Muromachi period, the old ones still remained and were called bombori type (wider at top).

The Chinese fans, which flowed into Japan as re-imported articles in the Muromachi period, also flowed far into the West to enhance the glamor of the European court life. Toward the latter half of the sixteenth century, the people of western Europe, particularly the Portuguese came over to the East for the purpose of trading and seeking treasures.

Vogue in Italy

On their way back, they must have taken with them great numbers of Chinese fans which had originally been devised in Japan. Already in the sixteenth century, fan-manufacturing industry had risen in Portugal and Italy. When Catherina, daughter of the Medician house of Florence and well-known patroness of art, was married to Henri II of France, these Chinese fans of Japanese origin had come into vogue in that country.

And early in the seventeenth century Paris became the greatest centre of fan-manufacturing industry in Europe and had, it is said, no less than 150 fan-dealers; yet in Paris nobody could see such fans of smooth and simple beauty as the Japanese bamboo-framed ones. All Western fans were of grand and gorgeous make.

The frames were mostly of ivory, and the ground of animal skin or heavy silk. In Europe, there were Vernis Martin's fans which, like the Japanese hioh-ghi, consisted of frames only, but with some devices of the maker's own. Perhaps suggested by the finish of some Chinese lacquer-work, Martin himself lacquered his fans with a new art.

The Frenchmen called his fans eventails de brise or folding-fans, and they were their great favorites. A little later, Watteau, the French painter of the eighteenth century, designed some more artistic fans. France witnessed the heyday of fan craze during the reign of Louis XIV.

Spread in Europe

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the fan-manufacturing industry came to prevail all over Europe, and the fashion of using fans was extended from Italy and Holland to Germany and Britain. The get-up of Western fans in the sixteenth century was somewhat like that of China, but in the eighteenth century various improved methods were added to the making of fans. Consequently, such new materials as ivory, tortoise-shell, horn and silver were used for eventails de brise, which might be called the hioh-ghi of Europe.

At all events the centre of fans remained always Paris; and the fashion continued up to the reign of Louis XV. When Louis XVI was guillotined, a number of people who bemoaned his death wore black fans as a sign of bereavement. Afterwards the mania for fans in Europe revived for a while in the first monarchial days of Napoleon. It is very interesting that the fans in Europe which had various patterns in open work in the frame are derived from Japanese designs.

The age between the Momoyama period succeeding the Muromachi and the early part of the Yedo period saw a conspicuous development of overseas trade in Japan, and consequently a tremendous number of fans were exported to the South Sea Islands, such as Luzon, Cambodia, etc., by the merchant ships of the time called goshuin sen (red sealed chartered vessels), and those fans were shipped to Europe by the Western trading vessels.

In the Momoyama period, no additional development was made in fan-making. In the succeeding Tokugawa period, under a firm central administration and an isolated life, a new national cultural activity dawned in the country, and this naturally influenced the making of beautiful fans.

War Fans

The most traditional of all the fans used by military men were gunsen (war-fans). As mentioned in the Heike Monogatari, all of them were traditionally scarlet with a golden sun in the center. In the latter part of the Tokugawa period, the main frames were made of steel; and it seems that in the previous civil war period there were many steel-framed war-fans. On formal occasions suyehiro and bombori fans were used, but on ordinary occasions military men employed white slender-framed fans called denchu oh-ghi (court fans). In their daily life the fans they used were called omeshi oh-ghi. But these fans went out of fashion in the Meiji period.

It was after the Muromachi period that the common people could use fans on formal occasions. At first they used slender-ribbed fans; but after the middle of the Yedo period they, especially women, began to use flat-ribbed fans. Probably as a result of this, on marriage ceremonies they used gold and silver fans with black frames. As a rule, the masses had no definite fans for formal occasions. For this reason, various devices were added to their fans; some of them were very gorgeous and others strange and grotesque. When mass production was necessary, some instructive pictures, such as maps of the world and portraits of famous personages were represented on fans by means of block-printing.

Art World Enriched

Note should be taken of the fact that the use of fans has enriched the art world of Japan. In early times fans were used when kemari (ball-kicking) was played. Each of these fans was one shaku and two sun long, and was golden in color. It had a silvery crescent and a picture of an old pine tree. The back was all silvery, with a golden sun on it. If the pine tree had been left out, the whole design would have been similar to that of the war-fan. It was in tea ceremony that fans played a great part. It was regarded as decorous to have a fan during its performance. The tea ceremony fan, which is known as "Rikyu type," is one shaku long and has ten slender frames. Both the sides are painted with silver dust, by which is denoted the sense of solitude. As improved types, there are shiraghiku (white chrysanthemum fans), tohri (eastern hedge fans) and unryu (dragon in clouds fans), all of which were devised by the successors to the famous Rikyu.

The fan is essential in the performance of noh dance, too. Unlike the tea ceremony fans, the ones used in noh performances possess a lofty grandeur and stateliness. The development of noh fans has been influenced at every stage by the gradual progress of the art of noh dance itself. There are now several kinds of noh dance fans. The principal ones are the kami oh-ghi (god's fan), kachi-shura oh-ghi (victorious battle fan) make-shura oh-ghi (defeated battle fan), kazura oh-ghi (coiffure lady's fan), tennyo oh-ghi (angel's fan), kyojo oh-ghi (mad woman's fan) and rohjo oh-ghi (old woman's fan.) It must be specially mentioned that a noh actor who plays the hero's part always uses a gorgeously coloured fan, while the deuteragonist's fan is plain and unpretentious. This reveals a contrast between the brilliancy and simplicity of a noh dance.

Fans and Moods

The history of Japanese fans is a long one. It discloses how their making has advanced in keeping with the cultural and artistic strides of the nation. When the feudal customs and manners were prohibited in the Meiji era, the traditional patterns of fans that had prevailed among the upper classes went out of fashion, and the fans of the masses alone came to be spread throughout the country.

The pure Japanese paper, which was used as the ground paper of fans for several hundred years, has now been replaced by semi-European paper; and, moreover, the "many-ribbed" design, which was the chief characteristic of Japanese fans, has vanished. Even then, it is generally acknowledged that the modern fans of this country have an artistic beauty of their own which appeals to all foreign enthusiasts of Japanese art and culture.

The beauty of Japanese fans lies in the fact that it has different grades of aesthetic qualities which harmonize with the different moods, sentiments and atmosphere of the national artistic life. Just as in the past the fashion of using fans reflected a distinct cultural trait, so in the present the habit of having fans either on ordinary or formal occasions represents one side of national sensibility aimed at making the life beautiful and delightfully enjoyable.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 6 — Kume and Otsuya

Emoshichi answered at once, and Zenbei heard him getting up. Emoshichi descended the stairs, but when he saw Kume he blushed.

"What is it, uncle?" he asked Yogoro Kanzaki.

"I want you to go in front of the shop."

"The shop?" Emoshichi went to the front, and looked cautiously through the curtain.

"There is nothing untoward," he said. "Has anything happened?"

"Kume says she saw Ikkaku Shimizu from Kira's house standing there and looking up at the window."

"Perhaps she was mistaken."

"Probably that was it. Mistress Kume," he said, turning to the girl, "there is nobody about. You can go home now. Shall I escort you to the rear gates?"

Kume shook her head, but she did not move from her position at the bottom of the stairs. It was dark now, and she had to go back, but she wanted to remain close to Emoshichi. Tear drops rolled down her pale cheeks, and she wiped them off with her sleeves.

"Look here," said Zenbei, tapping her shoulder. "Do you really care for that lad? If so, I will do something. . . ."

"Master Zenbei," Kume said in a choking voice, and her knees gave way beneath her, so that she sat down suddenly. "How could I tell a lie about it?"

"H'm. That may be so, but young people often think they are in love, but the time comes when they wake up from their dream."

"I appeal to you. . . . Please allow us to get married. I will show you if I am in earnest or not. . . ."

There was a passionate look of appeal in her moist eyes.

Yogoro felt a qualm. Could he do it, knowing the consequences?

"For the sake of our purpose. . .!" Zenbei made up his mind, and grasped Kume by the wrist.

"If you really care for him, I will let you marry him. But not now. Say, next year. Then I will share this business with Emoshichi. . . ."

"Really?" Kume's eyes brightened.

"But," Zenbei looked earnestly into Kume's face, "I shall lose face if you change your mind. I do not doubt you, but I should like to have some assurance of your sincerity. You could put it in writing, or give me some token. . . ."

"Anything. I will put it down in black and white, or cut my finger, or do anything."

"I hear your father is foreman of the carpenters who worked at Kira's house. Emoshichi told me."

"Yes. He has worked for Lord Kira many years, and the fact got me my position as maid at the mansion."

"Then your father undertook the carpentering at the mansion this Spring, when the granary was repaired, and a lot of new construction was carried out, such as building new bedrooms and other things?"

"Yes, the work seemed to take a long time."

"Well then, I have a request to make of you, and I hope you won't think it strange. One of my patrons is an admirer of Kira and his eccentric ways, and hearing of the new construction within Kira's house, he has expressed a wish to find out what new styles of architecture Kira has thought out, that he might copy them. Now, if I could obtain the plans of the construction work, this patron of mine would be happy indeed. I suppose your father has the plans in his possession?"

"I don't know for certain, but usually he returns all the plans to the mansion when the work is over."

"I see. That is quite proper of him, of course. Well, Mistress Kume, do you think that you can try to get hold of those plans for me?"

"Eht?"

"Is it too difficult for you or is it that you do not wish to do this for me?"

". . . . But. ."

"There. You see, you will not do even this little thing for me and Emoshichi, although you swore just now that you would do anything. . . ."

"But this is different. The mansion is as if with the rumor that the Ako ronin are about to break in to wreak vengeance on Lord Kira, and the defences are so carefully arranged that there is no getting behind them."

"I suppose you are afraid of being caught. But don't worry about that, for we will help you from outside."

"Will the plans benefit Master Emoshichi?"

"As I said before, this patron of mine is an enthusiast of architecture, and desires to obtain the plan of Kira's garden and living-rooms. Now it is the way of all tradesmen to heed their patron's eccentricities. If the plans are presented to him through Emoshichi, he will be very pleased, and his patronage will surely prove useful when you and Emoshichi take over the shop. Of course, if you do not like the idea. . . ."

Kume remained silent.

"Mistress Kume, don't worry about it too much. I am not asking you to do what you have no desire to."

"Master Zembei!" cried Kume. "Will Master Emoshichi take me for his wife if I obtain the plans. . . ?"

"The lad really cares for you, although he says nothing about it. There is nothing to stand in the way if I myself have no objection."

"Then, I will get the plans!"

"Eh?" Zembei had not expected her to acquiesce so suddenly. "Will you really do it?"

Kume nodded. Her eyes were no longer wet. They only gleamed with the determination that a woman in love is capable of.

Yogoro felt something tugging at his heart strings. He knew Emoshichi could never marry anyone. His action was bound to bring untold grief to the unfortunate Kume, for all her high hopes were bound to crash before long.

Kume herself was now set on obtaining the plans. She said she would get them that night. Zembei had to caution her not to be too hasty.

"I know the carpenters' storehouse. The wooden board on which the plans are drawn is in this storehouse. When I obtain the board, I will throw it over the eastern wall. If you will wait at an appointed hour outside the wall, I will throw it to you."

They fixed on a certain hour as being most suitable.

Suddenly, Emoshichi, who was in front of the shop, turned round, and exclaimed, "Uncle! Come here, quick!"

"It's a customer," he continued. "Mistress Otsuya from Kira's household. I don't know the prices, so come out and attend to her, uncle."

(To Be Continued)

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SUPPLIES ASSURED OF VITAL MATERIALS

Their Value for Present-Day Nations Discussed—U.S. and Britain Hit by Shortage

The War of Greater East Asia is a war to adjust the distribution of natural wealth among the world powers from a fair and rational point of view. That such an adjustment was necessary was endorsed long before the outbreak of the war by Captain Mahan of the U.S. Navy who published his views on the matter in the September, 1935 number of the magazine "Liberty," under the title "Necessity of International New Deal." In this article, this honest officer of the U.S. Navy urged the need for effecting a re-distribution of the colonies among the different nations in the world, says the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon in a recent issue.

Captain Mahan's article in question is partly quoted in the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon as follows:—

"The peace of the world may be easily secured if Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union change their attitude toward Japan, Germany, and Italy, which are in want of colonies. As social peace cannot be maintained without the adjustment of the economic system founded on capitalism, international peace cannot be maintained without a drastic readjustment of the distribution of colonies among the powers. The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain should approach Japan, Germany, and Italy in a fair manner and consider the demands of these countries for the re-distribution of colonies more sympathetically than in the past, so that they may obtain the supply of necessary materials in the future."

Value Keeps Changing

Then, what are the important materials which are necessary for the healthy development of all countries? This question cannot be easily answered, because the relative values of all materials change in keeping with the changes in the international situation.

From the viewpoint of national defense economy, however, the following materials may be considered the most important in the present day world, continues the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon: Iron, coal, petroleum, cotton, rubber, copper, lead, nitric acid, aluminum, zinc, manganese, nickel, chrome, tungsten, wool, antimony, tin, mica, mercury, and other materials numbering 24 in all.

In addition, the world today requires a liberal supply of foodstuffs, electric power, chemical products, gold and salt. According to the Royal Research Institute of International Problems of Britain, the following may be mentioned as indispensable for any powerful nation of the present:

1. Metallic materials: Iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum, manganese, nickel, chrome, tungsten, vanadium, molybdenum, gold, silver, platinum, mercury and antimony.
2. Non-metallic materials: Coal, petroleum, magnesite, asbestos, graphite, nitric acid, potassium, ammonium sodium phosphate, and sulphuric acid.
3. Rubber and fibers, such as rubber, cotton, wool, raw silk, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, and Indian hemp.
4. Vegetable oils: Cotton oil, peanut oil, bean oil, copra, sesame oil, rape-seed oil, coconut oil, castor oil, and others.

First Mobilization Plan

Five years ago, our country established its first material mobilization plan, in which the following 15 materials were mentioned as the most important—Iron, coal, petroleum, copper, lead, aluminum, rubber, cotton, nickel, tin, sulphur, tungsten, manganese, antimony, and chrome.

These materials are now required for the development of the provisions industry, heavy industries, light industries, chemical industries, and motive power supply industry. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our country was dependent on supplies from abroad for most materials of importance. At present, however, almost all the important materials required for the economic and industrial development of the country are obtainable in the regions under the control of Japan. On the contrary, the United States and Britain, are suffering from the shortage of different materials. The United States is handicapped for want of Bauxite, magnesite, mercury, potassium, and wool.

Production Small

Although these materials are produced in the United States, the production is not large enough to meet the demand. Meanwhile, the country is suffering greatly from the extremely short supply of various important things such as tin, manganese, nickel, tungsten, chrome, vanadium, antimony, asbestos, graphite, platinum, rubber, silk, hemp, jute, ramie, Manila hemp, and Indian hemp.

As for Britain, the situation is more gloomy than in the United States. For instance, the supply of molybdenum, antimony, mercury, petroleum, potassium, silk, ramie, hemp, Manila Hemp, and others is very small, which is impairing the military and economic activities of the British nation more and more seriously as time passes.

Soldiers of Industry Compete

A prize competition in machining skill was held recently at the Hitachi Works, Kameido. Shown are enthusiastic mechanics furiously at work for the championship.

FLOOR ENLIVENED BY VICTORY NEWS

Brilliant Achievement on Burma Front Stiffens Prices

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was perceptibly enlivened by the overnight news of the signal war results scored by the Japanese expeditionary forces on the Burma front, and prices continued to stiffen in the long-term key industrial group and the short-term fiber issues.

In the long-term section, for instance, Japan Sand Iron continued to rally ¥1.20, and Japan Nickel went up ¥1.60, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥0.90, Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥0.80, and Asahi Glass ¥0.70.

In the short-term section, Kanebo Spinning, new went forward ¥1.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new and N.Y.K stepped up in fractions.

The spot market was comparatively sluggish. Jugo Bank slipped ¥2.00 due principally to the congestion of profit-taking unloadings, while Teikoku Gold Mining eased ¥1.30 and Japan Aerifiers ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	—	121.1
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.8	83.7	83.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	81.9	79.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.5	73.7	74.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	106.1	106.6	105.3
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.8	67.2	66.5
Showa Elec Ind 50)	84.0	83.3	83.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	—	71.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	89.7	—	88.7
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	80.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	86.0	85.6	85.4
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.1	66.5	67.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.1	111.9	110.8
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.0	141.8	142.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	—	64.7
Japan Beer (50)	98.2	98.1	—
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	—	43.0
Sumatra Dev. new (17½)	—	—	45 6
Asahi Glass (50)	93.8	92.8	90.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.3	—	101.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	95.7	94.8	95.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
N. Y. K., new	75.4	5.6	5.1	75.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.4	2.7	2.2	92.5
Kanebo Spin. new	73.0	4.5	3.0	74.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.6	70.0	69.6	—
Hitachi Mach Tool	89.5	9.8	9.5	89.9
Japan Steel Tube	68.4	8.7	8.3	—
Japan Oil	73.3	3.5	3.3	—
S. M. R.	—	75.0	5.0	75.0
N. Y. K., old	89.1	9.7	9.1	89.7
Hokkaido Coal	—	73.9	3.8	—
Kanebo Spin. old	126.2	6.7	6.2	126.7
Toyo Rayon, new	—	55.1	5.1	—
Kokura Iron Works	—	54.5	4.5	—
Japan Beer. new	45.8	5.8	5.4	45.4
Japan Sugar. new	65.0	5.2	5.0	—
Ensuiko Sugar	64.0	4.3	4.0	64.2
Japan Mining	61.2	1.3	1.2	61.3
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.7	1.8	1.6	61.8

Inauguration Observed

The Electric Power Cooperative Council of Toyama Prefecture Observed its inauguration at the Electric Building of Toyama City on April 8 in the presence of several officials representing the Communications Office of Nagoya, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Bill Clearings

April 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	326.047	125.336
Balance	33.180	19.257

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.60	+ 0.60
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.50	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.50	+ 1.90
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

STERLING CURRENCY IS FROZEN IN INDIA

Free Circulation in Country Till War Termination Prohibited By British Gov't

The British Government has decided to prohibit the free circulation of Sterling currency in India by freezing it in the country till the termination of the current war, reports a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated April 6, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

With regard to the amount of foreign currencies in India, which has risen considerably of late years, it is pointed out in the statement issued by the Reserve Bank of India under date of January 15 of this year that the foreign currencies held by this bank in the middle of last January stood at 661,537,000 rupees, and that the signal rise in the amount of foreign currencies in India is due to the fact that Britain had drastically restricted shipments of goods to India in spite of the huge quantities of Indian products it had bought of late years.

It was by reason of this unfavorable trade balance that rupees circulating in India rose from 179 crores in August, 1939 to 571 crores in December, 1942. It is no wonder, therefore, that there should have developed a vicious inflation in India, the consequence being that the present-day price index of India is nearly twice as much as that of Britain.

Alarmed over this least inviting situation, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce approached the Indian Government with a demand for a sensible counter-measure. Incidentally, an Indian financial authority caustically reproached the British authorities for their resourceless attitude in this connection, saying,

"The inflation now prevailing in India is essentially traceable to the crafty ruse that Britain has legally resorted to in a thinly-veiled form of theft. If Britain continues to buy Indian products at the present rate, it ought to reciprocate our supplies by shipping gold species to India or to liquidate the assets of British nationals in India or to issue national bonds in terms of rupees so as to absorb idle funds."

According to the March 1 issue of the British journal Financial Times, a financial adviser to the Indian Government asserts that India has transformed itself from a debtor country into a creditor country by reason of the complete settlement of the Sterling debt it formerly owed to Britain. In other words, goes on the journal, India repaid in a brief period of the past three years the entire sum of dues for the past few decades. After all, adds the journal, the step just taken by the British Government for the freezing of British funds in India will bring it no advantages at all but an irresistible outburst of anger from among the Indian masses which will necessarily intensify the independence movement in the country.

CATEGORICAL STUDY OF FARMERS MADE

Hard Study by Officials Reveals Actual Conditions of Agricultural Industry

The constant efforts exercised for a long time past by 147,000 officials has brought to light the actual condition of Japan's agricultural industry, which will serve as a guidance to the Government in deciding on a permanent agricultural policy aimed at securing an ample supply of food in the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In the investigation made by those officials, any party engaged in sericulture and or live-stock farming is counted as "a farmer" or "a farmer's family," though it may not be engaged in the cultivation of any agricultural crops.

Now, according to the results of the investigation, the number of farmers' families in our country at the end of August 1, 1941 was 5,498,826, besides 25,956 agricultural parties which may be regarded as "quasi-agricultural families." Of these rural families, 23,506 were not cultivating any land. As compared with the figures for 1938, the number of farmers cultivating some crop or other at the beginning of August, 1941, increased by 33,699. The number of farmers in Japan in 1940 occupied 38.17 per cent of the entire population in the country.

Classifications of Farmers

Of the entire population of Japanese farmers in August, 1941, forming 5,498,826 families, 41.9 per cent, or 2,303,901 families, was engaged exclusively in farming, while 58.1 per cent, forming 3,194,925 families was engaged in other occupations in addition to farming. Of the farmers who were engaged in side-jobs, 2,040,103 families were devoting the greater portion of their time and energy to farming, while 1,154,822 families were chiefly engaged in other jobs, farming being their secondary occupation.

Those engaged chiefly in farming and devoting minor portions of their time and energy to other businesses, are classified as "Class A" farmers, while those devoting the major portions of their time and energy to other jobs than farming are classified as "Class B" farmers. Of the "Class A" farmers, 21.1 per cent is engaged in charcoal making, 14.3 in commerce, 11.4 the manufacturing industry, and 11.8 in rending estate and other property. Meanwhile, 26.6 per cent of the "Class B" farmers is engaged in commerce and 18.1 in the manufacturing industry.

28% Peasant Owners

Now, 28.1 per cent of the farmers throughout Japan Proper was composed of peasant proprietors; 20.7 per cent of peasants who were working on their own land as well as on the rented land; 20 per cent of those who were chiefly working on rented land, farms of their own being very small in area; and 27.7 of genuine tenant farmers.

Most of the farmers of East Japan are working on their own farms, while many in West Japan are working on rented farms.

About 49 per cent of the farmers who are exclusively engaged in farming are working on areas ranging from 1 to 3 chobu on an average. The number of employes on farms in the rural districts at the time in question was 165,000 throughout Japan Proper.

The source of income of those farmers was rice (for 45 per cent of the entire rural families), sericulture (for 15.8 per cent), wheat (for 10.3 per cent), sweet potatoes and potatoes (for 4.3 per cent) and tobacco (for 2.6 per cent).

REICH STOCK PRICES STABILIZED BY GOV'T

Various Effective Counter-Measures are Taken Against Heavy Fluctuations

Surveying the various measures taken by the German Government in connection with the rates of profit dividends to stock holders and the price movement of leading stocks Masayoshi Iijima points out, on the basis of his observations during his stay in Germany, that the Reich authorities have been, and are, so cautious against the heavy fluctuations of stock prices that they have occasionally enforced counter-measures with the ultimate object of stabilizing stock prices, of regulating rates of profit dividends and of restraining the activities of speculators on the stock exchanges.

Mr. Iijima gives his observation in the Nippon Sangyo as follows:

"In accordance with the policy adopted by the German Government, the authorities promulgated in 1934 a decree controlling the rates of profit dividends to general stock holders. In consequence, general corporations were compelled to restrict their profit dividends in cash to six per cent per annum with the exception, however, of special instances where they were allowed to fix their profit dividends within the limit of eight per cent per annum, it being understood that, beyond these limits, profit dividends should be accorded to stock-holders in the form of national bonds.

Profits in Debentures

"In June, 1941, the authorities legalized an ordinance for control over rates of profit dividends, by which general corporations were ordered to make dividends of profits to stock-holders in debentures issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs for any excesses over the said limits of six per cent per annum in ordinary instances and of eight per cent per annum in special instances.

"It deserves special notice in this connection that the corporations concerned were to hold these debentures in the name of the stock-holders instead of handing them over to the eligible parties. It is probable that these debentures will be actually handed to the eligible stock-holders in the future pending the permission of the Minister of Economic Affairs. There is no foreseeing, however, how soon this permission will be granted, but it is suspected that the authorities are inclined to arrange the distribution of these debentures when the current war has terminated in a conclusive victory on the side of Germany.

"It is true that the authorities specified no limits of profit dividends over and above six per cent or eight per cent per annum so long as corporation concerned restricted their profit dividends in cash to within the said limits; but any corporation declaring profits over and above six per cent per annum are made to pay a compulsory contribution to the State treasury or something like a tax, and this at a very exorbitant rate.

Contribution to State

"For example, any corporation dividing profits at the rate of seven per cent per annum is required to make the contribution to the State at the rate of 50 per cent of the one per cent excess over the limit of six per cent, and any corporation dividing profits at the rate of eight per cent and over is required to make contributions at the following rates:

Annual Dividend	Excess Over 6%	Rate of Compulsory Contribution
8%	2%	100% of Excess (2%)
11%	5%	400% of Excess (5%)

"It necessarily follows that any corporation dividing profits at the rate of 12 per cent per annum must needs realize an annual profit of 36 per cent at least. But there are very few, if any, corporations capable of realizing such large annual profits these years.

"At the time the authorities announced that legalization of the ordinance for control of profit dividends in June, 1941, the Berlin Stock Exchange witnessed a terrible slump of the leading issues, numbering about 30. But the subsequent publication of the details of the regulations for enforcement of this ordinance had the immediate effect of assuring the investing public of the healthy idea of the authorities for stabilizing the financial circles.

Rise in Prices

As a natural consequence, there developed a sharp rise of stock prices for many days on end until the authorities had to promulgate an ordinance, prohibiting financing for investments in stocks, so as to curb the abnormal rise in stock prices.

"In view, however, of the consistent upward swing of prices, the authorities took up such a counter-measure on December 31, 1941 as will make it obligatory for stock holders to sell off their holdings in case their prices exceed the price levels of December 31, 1941. In other words, the Reichbank will buy up any stocks in similar instances. It is by virtue of these counter-measures, as well as of the sound policy of the German Government that the stock market is now retained in a normal condition and the activities of speculators are effectively warded off."

Promising Resources Of Burma

With Predatory British Economic System Over Country Liquidated, Bright Future Opens Out Before Its Industry, Agriculture

The industrial prosperity of Burma can be brought about through the development of its abundant natural wealth composed mainly of agricultural and forestry resources, together with mineral and tropical resources. And yet Britain, in developing the rich resources of Burma, had recourse only to its own capital and Indian workers, with the result that in the economic life of Burma the Burmese themselves had no part to play, all economic, commercial and financial affairs being handled by foreigners at their own free will and all actual profits monopolized by them. Furthermore, in accordance with its crafty colonial policy, Britain made no attempt at development of mineral resources.

According to figures given in a recent issue of the Sangyo Keizai representing the resources in Lower Burma as they made themselves manifest in the export trade for 1939, the basis of Burmese industry is organized in the following proportions (unit 1,000 rupees):

Rice	241.003
Kerosene, gasoline, etc	99.182
Teak	31.113
Paraffin wax	26.027
Lead	25.653
Wolfram	23.805
Lubricating and mineral oils	18.346
Raw cotton	10.223
Tinstone	7.016
Rice-bran	6.322
Raw rubber	5.011
Others	46.782

As shown above, rice represents 45 per cent of the total exports of Burma, while the agricultural products including rice accounts for more than 50 per cent of them. This eloquently tells how important agriculture is to Burma.

Attached to Soil

Primarily the Burmese are a people who cherish a strong love of their native country, together with intense attachment to their native soil and an aversion to migration. Consequently, Burma and rice have such close relations with each other that the mention of Burma at once reminds us of paddy fields. The most important agricultural product of Burma is rice, which has been well known in our country since the time of the first European War by the name of Rangoon rice.

The principal rice-producing districts are Irrawaddy, Myingyan, Pegu, and Mandalay. In 1939 the areas under crop totalled 17,387,000 acres, while arable areas left either uncultivated or idle aggregated 21,307,000 acres. Generally speaking, the upland districts in the north are rich in arable land, but up to the present the native inhabitants were cultivating rice only to supply their own food.

The agricultural center of Burma is, of course, the Delta of the Irrawaddy where the area under crop is far greater than in any other districts. The main products in addition to rice are pulses, tobacco, vegetables and Indian corn. The rice crops in Burma during prewar days were about 7,500,000 tons per year, and although this volume stands no comparison with that of Japan, the country was the foremost in the world in point of its export capacity, which amounted to about 3,000,000 tons. It will be remembered that during the prewar period the huge excess of exports over imports was the special feature of Burmese foreign trade, as shown by the figures of 550,000,000 rupees representing exports and 200,000,000 rupees representing imports, of which the amount of export of rice covered more than the total amount of imports.

Debts to Usurers

Although Burma had the greatest rice export capacity in the world, farmers for various reasons have been unable to free themselves from heavy debts to usurers. Their debts amounted several years ago as much as 500,000,000 rupees, and the larger portion of their farms have had to be turned over to absentee landowners who cared nothing for the improvement of the soil or the permanent prosperity of Burma, and the majority of peasant proprietors were reduced to the status of tenant farmers. Thus agriculture in Lower Burma whose main aim had been self-sufficiency in foodstuffs began to wear a business or rather an entrepreneur character. Land was transferred frequently from one owner to another like merchandise and agricultural legislations and other measures taken by the Government became of little use for relieving the farmers. It can be seen from this state of affairs alone that the agrarian problem constitutes one of the most important questions for Burma where the farmers occupy the larger portion of its population.

The principal agricultural products of Burma besides rice are the Indian corn, sesame, peanuts, raw cotton and beans grown in the central dry zone and beans, tobacco, vegetables and the Indian corn produced in the Delta of the Irrawaddy as mentioned before, while the coastal region of Tenasserim has many rubber plantations. In Shan States potatoes and vegetables in addition to rice are at present under cultivation, but this district is looked upon as the most likely place for cultivation of crops of the temperature zone.

Raw cotton whose annual output during the pre-war period amounted to 300,000 piculs is being grown in the eastern part of the country where the dry zone extends from north to south. The annual output per acre is 250 pounds and at present strenuous efforts are being made for increased production with the object of attaining the 500,000 picul mark in the course of five years.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943

Victory in Burma

The brilliant victory recently won by the Japanese Army in the India-Burma border area may well turn out to be one of the most significant campaigns of the whole war. Certain it is that it is the most outstanding development in the course of the hostilities since the beginning of this year.

According to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, Japanese units under the command of Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, newly announced Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces operating in the Burma area, have trapped and wiped out the main part of two British-Indian divisions which had been infesting the region north of Akyab. Mopping up operations are now reported to be in progress.

It is obvious to any layman that this most recent Japanese victory means the complete smashing of the enemy's attempted offensive against Burma. It not only means that Burma has been made more secure than ever against the return of alien oppression; but it means that British rule in India itself has become more exposed than ever to the possibility of attacks by the Japanese. The recent large-scale bombing of southeastern Bengal by Japanese air formations gives added emphasis to this fact.

But the significance of this latest Japanese victory in the India-Burma border area has far wider ramifications. It affects not only the course of the War of Greater East Asia but also the course of the entire global war. The statements from enemy quarters provide proof enough of this fact. What a catastrophic setback this Japanese victory will prove to be to the enemies' "grand" strategy can be understood by noting the events immediately preceding the recent campaign. It may be remember that since last year our enemies have been making loud boasts of their coming offensive in the Pacific against Japan. They boasted how they would reconquer the Pacific islands one by one and use them as stepping stones for a final attack upon Japan Proper itself. Their activities in the Solomons area were at first widely advertized as the beginning of this offensive.

A few months later, however, our opponents changed their tune. The insurmountable difficulties which they encountered in the Solomons and in New Guinea as the result of the tenacious defense of the Japanese advance units forced our enemies to change their plans. So they then explained that an island to island advance against the Japanese was "too slow"; they would strike more directly at the heart of Japan by utilizing the Chungking forces to launch an offensive in China.

But it was obvious that with the Chungking forces marooned in the interior mountains, they could not hope even to sustain themselves—let alone launch an offensive—without large-scale aid from the outside. With all possible routes of that aid closed by the Japanese, our enemies decided that they must re-open the Burma Road. Hence the campaign for the reconquest of Burma was undertaken with the usual characteristic boasts and threats as to how the recapture of Burma would lead to the re-opening of the Burma Road which would in turn lead to a "great" Chungking offensive which would finally crush Japan.

The latest Japanese victory is Japan's answer to these boasts. The vaunted enemy offensive has been nipped in the bud before it was fairly launched. With numerically inferior but qualitatively far superior forces, the Japanese have again completely routed and destroyed their enemies. The enemies' last hope for an offensive has been blasted. With the monsoon season just about to start, it will now be impossible for them to reorganize their forces for another attempt. The enemy offensive which had been so widely promised for 1943 has been de-railed, and the whole time-table of the enemies' strategy has been upset. It will cause confusion and disruption throughout the enemy ranks all along the line from Burma and the Pacific to India, Africa, and Europe as well. So significant as all that is the latest victory of the incomparable Japanese Army.

The Institute of Pacific Relations Report

One of the most absurd of the maze of post-war discussions now rampant in the United States is the report published by the Institute of Pacific Relations entitled "War and Peace in the Pacific" and distributed a few days ago at a luncheon in Washington. Merely to cite some of the proposals made by the so-called experts on Pacific problems assembled by the Institute at its meeting which were held last December would show the ridiculousness of the report in question.

The report said that the conferees proposed among other things that the "Allied" Asiatic troops occupy Tokyo temporarily after the hostilities, that Japan be completely disarmed, and that Japan be deprived of all the oversea portions of her Empire. These proposals are ludicrous, indeed, being predicated on victory by the United States, Britain and Chungking in the war against Japan—a victory that is impossible because each day finds Japan strengthening her position of invincibility.

The Institute should know better, being an organization primarily for the purpose of studying Pacific problems as its name implies, but it is not surprising that such absurd proposals were made and adopted at the conferences inasmuch as President Roosevelt's henchmen such as Lauchlin Currie and Owen Lattimore were included in the United States delegation. Currie and Lattimore certainly are aware of the deteriorated position of th United States, Britain and Chungking in the war situation in the Pacific and East Asia, but they are after all nothing but propagandists directed by President Roosevelt. With their countries obligated to the United States because of Lease-Lend shipments of war supplies, obviously the delegates from Britain and Chungking could not object to the aforementioned proposals regarding Japan.

One year and four months have elapsed since the outbreak of the war but there is nothing to justify the proposals in the Institute's report. The surrender just about one year ago of the Filipino-American forces at Bataan and Corregidor marked the last stand of the United States in East Asia against Japan. Today, its action is confined to guerilla warfare in the Southwestern Pacific, a warfare that is making no headway against the eve alert and superior Imperial Armed Forces.

Notwithstanding bombastic predictions by President Roosevelt and Navy Secretary Frank Knox and others about recapturing them, the former strategic American naval bases are still in the hands of Japan, and constitute on the contrary a menace to the United States. And so are the islands of Narukami (Kiska) and Atsuta (Attu) in the Aleutians, despite persistent demands by the American newspapers and public to drive out the Japanese Forces stationed there.

We might ask too what has happened to the American Navy which Navy Secretary Knox, during the ill-fated Washington negotiations, in arrogantly bellicose language boasted would destroy the Japanese Fleet within a few weeks. The answer to it is Secretary Knox's preoccupation with the task of replenishing the many warships sent to Davy Jones's Locker by the Imperial Navy Forces.

The fall of Singapore on February 15, 1942 and the subsequent reduction of Burma by the Imperial Forces marked the complete ousting of British troops from East Asia. All that Britain has since then been able to do is to make sporadic air raids on Burma from India. Certainly Britain is in no position to talk about post-war problems in the Pacific.

And as for Chungking, the frantic appeals for planes and war supplies from the United States tell the complete story of its severe plight. That its representatives should talk about "terms" to be imposed on Japan is too ridiculous for any comment.

The circumstances being so, the Institute of Pacific Relations' discussions concerning the Pacific as relating to Japan can best be described as a case of "Much Ado About Nothing." The discussions would have served a more useful purpose if they had been confined to discussions as to whether the United States and Britain are living up to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

A Year Ago Today

April 10, 1942

Another brilliant naval achievement was announced by the Imperial Headquarters today, according to which the Imperial Navy Units operating in the Indian Ocean stormed Trincomalee on Ceylon Island on April 9 and in this action they sank one British aircraft carrier, two British B-class cruisers, one destroyer and one patrol ship. Sixty enemy planes were also either shot down or destroyed on the ground.

ANGLO-U.S. RELATIONS REACH EXTREMELY DELICATE IMPASSE

Success of Axis U-Boat Campaign Causes Foe to Shudder At Prospect of Future Danger to Its Shipping

By KOZO MURAYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

There is reason to believe that Britain was scheming to leave the fighting to the Soviet Union and the United States alone and to replenish her own fighting strength.

As is well known, momentum was gained last year in the decline of Britain's war economy. Above all, the sharp decrease in shipping presented an acute problem, inasmuch as she has to depend almost entirely on imports of war materials and foodstuffs. Heringa, a Dutch authority of international note on shipping problems, predicted the collapse of the British Empire between the end of 1942 and the first half of 1943, giving the shipping shortage as the reason. Prime Minister Winston Churchill had to hold three conferences with President Roosevelt over this problem.

Equally acute was the labor shortage. Secretary of Labor Ernest Bevin said on June 28, 1942:

"Laborers have been called out in such large numbers that all British industries, except the munitions industry, have been reduced to a mere skeleton. Now, even young men in the munitions industry must be recruited for military service. Since casualties are unavoidable in war, further large-scale mobilizations must be expected. Labor deficiency in the munitions industry can be filled only by female workers."

This warning was instantly followed by a Government action (July, 1942) in putting up the age of draftable women to 45 from 30 which had been fixed in March, and in authorizing 52 working hours per week for juvenile workers under the age of 16. This action is without a precedent.

Again, Munitions Productions Minister Captain Oliver Lyttleton, speaking at the annual convention of production technicians at Birmingham on October 23, made this revelation:

"Even with abundant labor, the British munitions industry today could not hope for an appreciable expansion in productivity. It is more important to lay our hands on all available munitions now, if in a small quantity, than to secure them in large quantities several months hence."

War Production Limited

Who can deny that Britain's wartime productivity has reached its limit? It is transparently clear that Britain, in this plight, was trying to let the Soviet Union and the United States do all the fighting and keep down her attrition at a minimum. Such, presumably, was the occasion of Life's outburst that Britain should fight for an anti-Axis victory and not for a triumph for the British Empire.

But this selfish intent of Britain's was scattered to the four winds by the invasion of North Africa on American initiative. Britain is now called upon to send supplies in large amounts to the American troops in North Africa. This adds seriously to Britain's attrition. To be sure, America will do all she can to send regular supplies to North Africa, but this will mean reduced material aids to Britain and accelerate the latter's exhaustion.

Ironically enough, a tendency seems to have arisen in England to have the United States show more gratitude to Britain. There are even signs that, with the Lease-Lend Act due for revision in June, Britain will stage spirited demonstrations by way of demanding that the United States, even in her own interests, should enlarge the scope of that Act. Conceivably, the idea will reassert itself with added force that John Bull is fighting for Uncle Sam. Such an idea will, of course, clash with the American attitude which regards Britain as a drag on America and even as a second-rate power who could not fight on without American help.

Tons of Ships Sent Down

Letting aside the possibility of such a sentimental discord, shipping shortage—the first and foremost problem for Britain—is approaching in all its seriousness. The concentration of Anglo-American transports on the route to North Africa makes an ideal game for German submarines. The sinkings of Anglo-American shipping have been mounting since the start of hostilities in North Africa. On November 15, 1942, the German High Command announced the sinking of 183,000 tons of Anglo-American shipping. Again, on February 1, the German military authorities announced that 522,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping had been claimed in the one month of January. These German exploits alone are enough to cause the United States and Britain to shudder at the prospect of future danger to their shipping.

Already, at the commencement of the Anglo-American military action in North Africa, the London Times and Admiral Pratt of America voiced apprehension over German submarine activity.

Recently, the London Economist, sounded the warning, "Britain may lose the war on the sea," while the London Times, sighed, "We should rid ourselves of all defeatist notions regarding submarine warfare."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, acting on the recommendation of Premier Jean Smuts of South Africa, set up a committee to deal with the Axis submarine activity. But what of it? The anti-Axis shipping in commission as at the end of September, 1942, was barely 13,600,000 tons, only 36 per cent of the minimum peacetime shipping required by the enemy camp.

Considering the mounting toll of the anti-Axis shipping since November last, the assertion is fully warranted that the United States and Britain, particularly the latter, are face to face with the worst shipping crisis.

Commodity Shortage Intensifies

With the mounting of shipping dearth comes the intensification of commodity shortage. On November 16, 1942, Minister of Food Lord Woolton appealed to the nation in these words:

"As the result of the opening of the North African campaign by the anti-Axis forces, there will be further declines in the availability of bottoms for the import of foodstuffs into England. The demands, already heavy enough, on shipping for troop and war goods transportation will increase as supplies to North Africa must be ensured. The nation, cognizant of this situation, must expect further restrictions on foodstuff rations."

As early as two weeks after this warning, the Government announced the lowering of the regulation quality of bread, while vegetable supply control was further strengthened. Eggs are now so scarce that households must go without one for a month.

Again, Woolton, in his London speech on December 7, 1942, wailed: "Britain's food problem will become worse than it was during World War I." This wail was followed by a rapid succession of restrictions on food supply. On December 14, a rationing system was enforced against fish supply to restaurants, prohibiting each restaurant from serving fish dishes to more than six per cent of its customers.

From January 10 the supply of cheese was cut from eight to six ounces per week and, from February 7, to four ounces.

Most strongly suggestive of the approach of a food crisis was the announcement on January 12 of the decision to enforce a rationing system against bread. "Bread, if not anything else, can be bought freely," the public complacently believed. It gave them a profound sense of security. Now it has been rudely shaken.

"Unless we can have 500,000 more agricultural workers right now, we shall be faced with a grave food crisis," Minister of Agriculture and Fishery Robert Hudson told a Daily Mail reporter on January 10.

Odds Against Her

With this review of the aggravation of the food situation in England before us, it is easy to form an accurate idea of the restrictions which shipping shortage has entailed on the import of vital war materials within the short span of three months of the opening of war in North Africa. Of course, Britain will try to muster whatever shipping she can in order to bring in vital war goods, but she can be none too hopeful.

So Britain is now out to put forth her last effort in munitions production. To this end, the Government on January 13 decided on the drafting of women above the age of 19. On January 28, Labor Minister Bevin decided to assign women between the ages of 18 and 45 without infants to compulsory part-time labor. This is unprecedented. The War Office has lowered the conscription age from 18 to 17.

Prior to the opening of the North African campaign, Britain's daily war expenditures were £14,000,000. In no time they rose to £20,000,000. With the swelling of war costs comes the danger of an inflation, which Britain is now powerless to avoid. A further raise in individual and corporation taxes is almost impossible. All in all, the North African campaign is shaking Britain's wartime economy from its very foundation. Britain is at the end of her tether.

Driven to the wall as the result of the North African operations which were launched on American initiative, Britain will demand more aids from America as a rightful claim, and the latter will readily comply. And while Britain's crisis will not come to the worst in great haste, her subservience to the United States will be precipitated. Already, when obstreperous outcries mount in England over Life's anti-British comments, such an influential British journal as the London Economist was pusillanimous enough to swear submission to the United States by saying: "The United States, with her greatness, strength and riches, is qualified to assume the leadership of mankind . . . . We only hope that her ideal in the present century will not run counter to that of the British Empire" (vide the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung, November 8, 1942).

All this prompts the conclusion that Britain's subservience to the United States will enter the final stage, although the process of this development will not be smooth. The British Empire still is determined to maintain its prestige. Prime Minister Churchill and other British leaders do not mean to become the liquidators of the Empire. The general situation is decidedly against her, but Britain with her traditional astuteness will try to swim against the current. It is not inconceivable that she will resort to a diplomatic coup. Anglo-American relations have come to a pass that is extremely delicate.

(End)

CRAFTY AMERICAN INSTIGATION LED BRAZIL TO ENTER INTO WAR

Economically, Militarily and Politically, This Alliance Is Most Essential to United States

By KAORU HARA
(From the Boeki Toseikai Kaiho)

Part I

For many years, the three countries serving as the greatest obstacles to the successful execution of the United States policy in Latin America were Argentina, Chile and Brazil. Of these three, the Americans decided to tackle Brazil first, and directed all their efforts toward that end at the Rio Conference held last year.

The most important economic interests held by the United States in Brazil are the great mineral resources of that country, especially iron and manganese which are of vital importance to her armament program, while rubber, found along the Amazon, vegetable oil, and other materials all served to make her most interested in gaining the goodwill and economic cooperation of this South American nation.

Also, geographically speaking, Brazil's position makes her an important link in the defense of the Western Hemisphere, for air contact may be made between Natal on the west and Dakaar on the African Continent, a distance of 1,600 kilometers, in a few hours. This narrow crossing also serves as an essential route for the transporting of reinforcements and supplies to the North Africa and Near Eastern fronts as well as to Madagascar and South Africa.

It was for this reason that when I passed this area last summer, as the vessel neared Natal, planes with the 'U.S. navy' symbol appeared overhead. A cruiser and two destroyers flying the American flag were also encountered. The United States had the year before built some eight naval and air bases in this region, to which thousands of American soldiers had been dispatched. Thus, economically, militarily and politically, the winning over of Brazil was most essential to the United States.

Condition in 1941

When I left for my new post in Brazil two years ago, the Japanese-American negotiations were in progress, and it was generally felt in Brazil that they would be successfully concluded, thus keeping open the sea lanes from the Americas to the Orient, even though those to the European continent were closed due to the outbreak of the second World War, and thereby permitting her to find a market for her surplus cotton and at the same time to buy the inexpensive Japanese goods. Therefore, when I made my round of official calls, the question most frequently asked was the possibility of sending another ship to Brazil. Pressing demands were made for the fulfilment of their orders of silk and other commodities. However, at the same time, the United States, considering it the psychological moment to illustrate to the Brazilians her good neighbor policy, was sending good-will fleets, making huge loans for the opening of new industries, inviting students, professors, and public officials to the United States, and dispatching engineering experts and Congressmen on her part.

Meanwhile, German vessels successfully evading the British blockade were arriving in Brazilian ports, exchanging their goods for raw materials, showing the truly neutral sentiments of that country. But, with outbreak of the war between Japan and America, Brazilian feelings were entirely reversed, for she realized that she must inevitably turn to the United States for her own national safety. America was quick to seize this opportunity to buy out newspapers and bribe officials, to pour out tirades against Japan and to publish false reports on the progress of the war. Things were not very bad up to the time of the opening of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janeiro in January of last year.

Entered Into Negotiations

Welles arrived in Rio de Janeiro as the representative of the United States on January 12, and immediately entered into direct negotiations with Brazilian President Getulio D. Vargas, as a result of which, consent is said to have been gained to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis, and from this time, the picture rapidly changed. But up to the last moment, it was hoped the military group would strongly oppose the move.

Politically speaking, there were in Brazil the military camp, in sympathy with the Axis, the pro-American group led by Foreign Minister Aranha, and above them both, President Vargas, who held political control in his hands. There were in the military group, many officers who openly expressed their German sentiments, and on the whole they were all anti-American. However, in the end, they too were forced to give their consent to the break-off of relations decided by the President.

According to later information, it seems that the military were at a disadvantage due to a previous quarrel over the pattern to be followed by the army. They had won out in the demand for the German system, but due to the communication difficulties with Germany arising from the outbreak of the European war, they had lost their vantage point on subsequent arguments. Also, it seems that the pro-American group had taken into consideration the possibilities of the arrival of much material aid, in the form of oil and machinery from the United States, even though the break with the Axis might lead to the sinking of Brazilian ships. From later developments, it proved that they were wrong, for most of their vessels were sunk in a short time, and communications with the United States became increasingly difficult, leading to a growing opposition to the Aranha camp.

Attitude Toward Japanese

At that time, our greatest anxiety was the safety of the resident Japanese, 200,000 of whom were concentrated in Sao Paulo alone. However, fortunately, the police in that region maintained their impartial attitude to the last, taking the initiative in working with us for the prevention of any outbreak of incidents. For instance, they requested avoidance of discussion of the political situation by large groups, and the prevention of carrying of arms, while we on our part distributed pamphlets advocating precautionary measures and sent out agents to various districts, where they contacted representatives of Japanese groups for the maintenance of peace. As a result, there were no unfortunate incidents, and the police cooperated with us, carrying out their duties in a fair and impartial manner.

The press, under American instigation, was printing every sort of anti-Japanese propaganda, directed toward throwing suspicion on the Japanese in that country. Fearing graved consequences if this was permitted to continue, we requested the immediate application of censorship and asked the police for their aid in this direction, as a result of which, up to the time of the Japanese-Brazilian severance of relations the tone of the newspaper articles in Sao Paulo was greatly modified.

Even after the break, for a while, there were no apparent effects upon the resident Japanese, but from the middle of February, with the repeated sinking of Brazilian ships, the Government was forced to take some retaliatory steps against the Axis due to growing public pressure. And, on March 8, the newspapers suddenly announced that the Brazilian diplomats in Japan were being maltreated. Although later investigation proved the falseness of this report, the harm had been done, and while subsequent oppressions of Axis nationals in Brazil were lessened to a degree, relations never returned to the former basis.

(To Be Concluded)

Words and Their Origin

Galore

The word "galore," which is pronounced in two syllables, to rhyme with "store," "more," etc., means in abundance, or plentifully. The dictionary says that its use is chiefly colloquial, meaning that it is found mainly in common, everyday speech, and not in literary language, but it is not uncommon in the works of careful writers. Some authorities call "galore" a sea term, meaning that it is used chiefly by sailors; a rhymster wrote, "For his Poll he had trinkets and gold galore, besides of prize money quiet a store."

"Galore" is said by the dictionary makers to be derived from the Gaelic words, "gu leor," meaning "enough" or from the Irish word golear," which is the same thing in a slightly different form.

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Boomerang

A boomerang is something that returns to worry or injure the one who sent it forth—as when a political candidate makes an ill-considered speech, and the statements contained in it are quoted against him with telling effect. Then the speech is said to prove a "boomerang."

We get the word from the famous weapon of the Australian aborigenes, a missile made of wood, curved at an angle of between 90 and 120 degrees. It is between two and three feet long, and weighs about one half pound. One side is flat, the other convex, and along the convex side runs a sharp edge. The arms have a skew, and upon the skew depends the return or non-return of the boomerang, for some are made not to return. After describing a circle of considerable diameter, the boomerang, after striking, returns to the thrower and it has been known to return even after striking the ground. A skillful thrower can make the weapon travel over 200 yards.